HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,208—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 4 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
30th ,,	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th ,,	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	8th Sep. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1901
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	28th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kowelt.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.................. ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway, employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,059	21st ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	2nd July 1904.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2035	Volkertsen	14th July 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th June, 1904.

WANTED.—For the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, a RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem (Inclusive), and Free Quarters. Preference will be given to applicants who furnish satisfactory proof that they are of sober habits, and have been accustomed to manage a large staff. Applications (to be made by letter only) will be received up to the 15th July, 1904, and should be addressed:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th June, 1904.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1883-1890,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re WILLIAM WATSON AND PAUL PFLEIDERER, trading as WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankrupts.

A DIVIDEND is intended to be DECLARED in the above matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts will be excluded from participating in this dividend.

Forms of Affidavit for proving debts may be obtained on application to

W. B. KEEN,
Trustee,
8, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, and until further notice the RETAIL PRICE of ICE at our respective Factories, will be 3 (three) PIES per Pound.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld,

E. W. THOMPSON,
Manager
For the Proprietors, Boyd's Ice Factory.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.

Bombay, 20th June, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO BAHADUR MANECKCHAND KAPURCHAND, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our Client.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, buildings and yard standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Ali Street otherwise called Kawree Moholla, without the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring from East to West about (15) fifteen feet and from North to South about (75) seventy-five feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Chowksy, on or towards the West by the house of Nowrojee Pallonjee Katrak, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Lane, on or towards the South by a public road leading to the said Mirza Ali Street or Kawree Mohola the said messuage, tenement, dwelling house, buildings or yard being assessed by the Municipality under C ward No 635, and Street Nos. 32-34, and standing in the Municipal Records in the name of Pestonjee Merwanjee Cooper.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1904.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW

REMINGTON INVOICING MACHINE.

WRITES IN COLOURS.

The Latest Development of the well-known Remington.

A Necessary Adjunct to every Up-to-date Office,

being a Time and Money Saver.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & CO.,
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WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a **PRESCRIPTION** of a sure, safe, simple and **GUARANTEED CURE** for **NERVOUS DEBILITY**, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUNDARY STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property by order of the mortgagee Mr. Nicholas Francis DeSouza on account and at the risk of Radhabhai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of Gainoo Moroba Devange.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or newly repaired dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhundary Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7491 and Street Nos. 149 and 155, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1842, new No. 8970, old Survey No. 142 and new Survey No. 4859, and containing by admeasurement one hundred thirty-six and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bhundari Street, on the North by the property of Hanumant [illegible] hangar, and on the South by the property of Luxman Appajee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle readily paid to a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE and WILTSHIRE BREAKFAST BACON on cut, 13 and 14 annas per lb.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A nice comfortable BUNGALOW FURNISHED, with Outhouses and Stable at Malabar Hill, Doongersey Road. Apply to Mr. RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE DUBASH, Commissariat Godown, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

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" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 18.

SECURITIES—			
2 3-4 per cent, Consols	£90 7-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2ex	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper........	£65 1-4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 9-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	25 9-16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	55 1-2	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21	=	— 1
Berlin „	20·40 1-2	=	— 1-2
New York Demand........	4·87 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	=	do
6 „ „ „	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills........	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	=	— 1-8
7 day market loans	1 7-8 per cent	=	— 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta.............. £ 30,000
Gold „ .... £ 20,000

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 1-8 J.-A. buyers steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 5-8 J.-A., done quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·34—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-16—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·10	6·04	5·84
+7	+7	+7
Sept-Oct	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·44	5·25	5·19
+2	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·16	5·15	5·15
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year 2,100
Exports to Great Britain .... nil
Do. do Continent 3,000

In New York—

Spot.............................. 11·70 unchanged
Futures, month of July.............. 10·97 + 2
Do. do. December.............. 9·60 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot .... 11 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept. .... 9·72 + 6
Do. do. Dec. .... 9·37 + 5
Tone at close .... steady.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	5,38,000
Stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply..............	1,750,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	324,000
Total quantity in sight	9,770,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 18th June, 1904:—

Cotton	3,971	bales.
Wheat	19,875	cwts.
Linseed	15,753	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard..............	11,458	„
Gingellyseed..............	1,391	„
Poppyseed..............	2,114	„
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	1,599	„
Rice	2,710	„
Myrabollams	181	„
Cottonseed	4,257	„
Mowraseed	914	„
Gram	1,831	„
Joowar	3,400	„
Maize	35	„

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.............................1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do do ...... 169 3-4 c 70
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98-2
1st Settlement 30th June ... 98-0
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

Bank of Bombay Cash balance 10 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	6	6 to 5 7
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20 1-2		

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ....bales 7,000
Imports .... do 1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·05	5·99	5·19
—5	—5	—5
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·41	5·22	5·16
—3	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·13	5·12	5·12
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—Tone dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	240	226	217	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	252	239	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	239	...	„
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	250	242	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	240	232	„
Jalgaum do. ...	...	241	233	„
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	246	...	„
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	253	244		„
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	253	246	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	255	248	...	„
Broach (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...	„
Surat (M.G.) ...	300	290	...	„
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	255	241	...	„
Do. (H.-G.) ...	252	238	228	„
Bagalkote	...	...	235	
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	257	243	233	„
Do (H. G. ...	254	240	230 F G F	
Compta (M G ...	...	258	250	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	257	249	
Westerns	...	238	230	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	dull
Good Bhownuggar........	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2 ex.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	25 9-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 11th June, as compared with the statement of the 18th June:—

	June 11. Rs.	June 18. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office..............	53,28,971	44,94,552
Public Deposits at Branches	31,94,934	28,68,256
Other Deposits	6,09,89,538	6,25,34,863
Post Bills..............	11,646	10,340
Sundries..............	19,20,610	19,64,524
Rs...	8,98,45,729	9,02,72,535
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..............	1,13,10,239	1,12,57,718
Other authorised Securities	11,32,33.	11,30,310
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities..............	72,15,187	71,09,327
Loans do. do. do.	1,23,82,8.3	1,.0,18,.0
Bills discounted and purchased..............	3,02,03,132	3,01,.6,2.8
Dead Stock..............	3,59,293	3,59,298
Stamps and Stationery..............	3,133	3,29.
Balances with other Banks	7,35,011	7,05,943
Sundries	3,37,9.2	3,71,4 8
Cash	2,61,52,534	2,72,00,466
Rs.	8,98,45,729	9,02,72,535

ACCORDING to despatches to the vernacular papers, the news of the victories has caused quite a "boom" in the Japanese section at the St. Louis Exhibition. Every part of the department has been crowded, and it is said that there has been a tremendous run on anything and everything Japanese, the saleable exhibits being most eagerly purchased.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOW—June 2, at Mussoorie, the wife of C E Low, I C S, of a daughter.

MACONOCHIE—June 17, at Bangalore, the wife of Evan Maconochie, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKSTONE—FOULKES—June 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev G H Penn, Thomas West Blackstone, (Madras Police,) to Laura Hamilton Foulkes, daughter of the late Rev T Foulkes and Mrs Foulkes Salem.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—June 15, at the General Hospital, Mysore, George Marion Anderson, late Permanent Way Inspector, Mysore State Railway, and second son of the late John Anderson, Supdt of Government Sea Customs, Tranquebar, aged 62 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 5-14m. 5-23a. Low water, 10-54m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets especially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 Noon to-day.—Mails for Mauritius Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. Sangala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Thursday and Friday the 23 and 24th instant respectively.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY—Luximon Dhurma, a Hindu plasterer, aged thirty years, while engaged in repairing the wall of a house in Church Gate Street on Sunday, met with an accident which resulted in the dislocation of his arm and leg, and injury to his head. It appeared that Luximon was standing on the roof of an adjoining building, doing the work when his foot slipped and he fell into the yard. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Mahomed Cassum, aged eighteen a student in the Elphinstone College, was asleep on a cot near a window on the third floor of a house in Oondria Street, when he suddenly jumped out of bed and fell through the window into the gully below a distance of about forty feet. He sustained a fracture of his right thigh.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Kharsedji F. Daruwala B. A., First Assistant Master G. S., Elphinstone High School died last Tuesday night from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was the author of a text book of Matriculation Chemistry, and a text book of Matriculation Mechanics was also compiled by the late Mr. Daruwala in conjunction with Mr. A. S. Dalvi M. A., 2nd Master of the same School. These compilations are highly valued by the students for whom they are intended. Mr. Daruwala graduated in 1882 and entered service as professor of Mathemathics at Hislop College, Nagpur. Two years later he joined the Educational department of this Presidency. He was recently transferred to Bombay from Surat. He was about 42 years of age.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the String Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5 45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Gigerl	Wagner
Overture	Le Chevalier di Breton.	Herman
Selection	The Messenger Boy......	Caryll
Valse	Bleue..................	Margis
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Serenade........	The Warblers	Perry

ALLEGED MURDER ON A TRANSPORT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins in charge of the Harbour Police, charged Shama Behari, with causing the death on the high seas of Bhorising on the 10th instant. The Inspector said while the hired transport Fultala was on her way from Berbera to Bombay, the offence was alleged to have been committed. On the 15th, the accused and the deceased were seen fighting and parted by the apothecary. There had been a quarrel between them some time previously and the accused, when arrested, was found wearing a coat which was bloodstained. An inquiry was held by the Commander, Captain Le Marchand, and a post mortem examination of the deceased was made by Captain Cameron. The immediate cause of death was multiple fracture of the frontal bone supposed to have been caused by some blunt instrument. Further inquiry was necessary in the case, and a remand for ten days was applied for. The remand was granted.

EURASIANS IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Railway authorities are, I think really considerate to Eurasians in as much as they employ them on a large scale on lower appointments; and even the least educated Eurasian need not, I suppose despair of a job. But the higher appointments are reserved for Covenanted hands. An impression seems to prevail that Eurasians are not well-educated and that much cannot be expected of them and therefore that, though they may be largely employed on lower appointments, they need not hope for places occupied by Europeans. It is natural that the fishes and loaves of the service should be reserved for Europeans and nobody will grudge them higher appointments to which they are entitled by virtue of their being born out of India. If, however, Eurasians, who have received higher education and given ample satisfaction in the discharge of their duties at the desk or on the line, were allowed to have, at least, in exceptional cases, a share in the preserve, it would prove that the authorities do not always close their eyes and ears to merit. Some Eurasians seem to be under the impression that high educational, qualifications, and abilities are superfluous in the railway service, since whether or not, they are well qualified to discharge the duties of important and responsible posts, their being Eurasians constitutes a disqualification. Whether or not in the matter of higher appointments, the Eurasians labour under disabilities, the promotion of competent and able Eurasians to higher posts, would disabuse their minds, and would induce them to go for higher education. I have ventured to address you this communication with the hope that it may attract the notice of the authorities.—Yours &c.

Bombay, June 18. F. G.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The adjourned discussion of 30-4-1904 on Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar's paper on "Overcrowding in Bombay and the Problem of Housing the Poor and Working Classes" will be continued in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on Friday, the 24th instant, at 5-30 p. m. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Metha, M.A., C. I. E., will preside on the occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend—Yours, &c.

J. A. TURNER, M.B., D.P.H.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

June, Saturday 25th—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, our ground.
„ „ 27th—Poona Gymkhana, their (Poona) ground.
July, Saturday 9th—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Gymkhana, our ground.
„ „ 16th—Hindu Gymkhana, their ground.
„ „ 23rd—Elphinstone C. Club, „
„ „ 30th—Baronet C. Club, „
Aug. Saturday 6th—G. I. P. Ry. Stores C. Club, our ground.
„ „ 13th—Bombay Gymkhana Reserves, „
„ „ 20th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard C. Club, our ground.
„ „ 27th—Parsi Gymkhana, their ground.
Sept. Saturday 3rd—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, their ground.
„ „ 10th—Y. M. C. A. (return), our ground.
„ „ 17th—Bombay Gymkhana Reserves (return) our ground.
„ „ 24th—Scratch Match, our ground.

A match between the R. I. L. I. and Kanara Catholic Association was played on Saturday on the Esplanade and resulted in a win for the R.I.L.I. by 3 wickets and 47 runs for the R. I. L. I. Messrs. W. D'Souza, S. D'Silva and F. D'Mello scored 35, 12, and 11 respectively and for the K. C. A. Messrs. Lobo and Correa made 13, and 11 respectively.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Monday.—Pressure has risen rapidly to briskly in Burma North-East India and briskly to rapidly at the foot of Kumaon Himalayas. The depression in North-East Peninsula has advanced slowly in a northwesterly direction and has partly filled up. Rain has fallen in Burma, North-East India, the West Coast, showers in the Central Provinces, Deccan, South India, Rajputana and at the foot of Kumaon Himalayas, Karwar has received 5 1-2 inches, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Tavoy and Gauhati 4, Mergui and Silchar 3; Roorkee, Goa, Trivandrum and Malegaon 2; Darjeeling and Sholapur 1 1-2; Minbu, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Dehra-Dum and Amraoti one. The mean temperature for the past day was in considerable to very large defect in Chota Nagpur and eastern and southern districts, Central Provinces and in moderate to very large excess in Central India plateau, west Gangetic plain and Upper India. The maximum temperature at Jacobabad yesterday was 118 1-2 degrees. Cloud is slowly extending into North West India. Rain is likely during the next 24 hours in Burma, North East India, the Central Provinces and the West Coast and showers in Deccan, South India, the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas and possibly in the Gangetic plain.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Clydesdale, Captain A. Lundberg, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, reports having experienced moderate monsoon with heavy rain squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, Captain W. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, and moderate monsoon on the Malabar coast. The steamer Omba, Captain J. Williams, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta encountered strong wind and thick weather and high sea. The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, Captain E. H. Howell, R. N. R. which arrived here on Sunday from Mauritius met with moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts	Colaba In.	Colaba Ct.
Previously registered	16	80	17	66	18	01	13	15
Monday 20th June	0	15	0	09	0	21	0	19
Total...	16	95	17	75	18	52	13	24
Total fall to 20th June, '03	17	95	13	46	17	54	21	60
Total fall to 20th June, '02	7	97	11	33	9	71	9	68

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 19th June	2	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 20TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·577	Clm	13	90·6	79·9	71	......	0·00	0 00
Jask	29·532	NW	17	99·3	91·2	69	......	0 00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·516	WNW	5	97·3	91·0	28	......	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Lahore	29·355	SE	3	114·4	86·8	52	......	0·37	— 0·59
Sirsa	29·387	ESE	2	112·3	87·1	45	......	1 16	+ 0 22
Delhi	29·475	E	8	107·7	88·2	60	......	0·07	— 1·32
Agra	29·41	NE	6	107·5	90·4	52	......	0·16	— 0 95
Cawnpore	29·452	ESE	7	102·9	87·8	64	......	0·51	— 1·44
Allahabad	29·448	ENE	12	101·1	84·0	76	......	0·00	— 2 46
Jhansi	29·431	ESE	7	107·3	90·2	63	......	1·18	— 1·25
Jacobabad	29·342	SSE	4	118·5	85·6	68	......	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·380	W	17	94·3	85·5	70	......	0·00	— 0·05
Jeypore	29·431	NNW	5	109·2	83·1	41	0 05	1·08	— 0·21
Ajmere	29·55	W	?	103·9	82 0	57	0·82	1·97	+ 0·91
Deesa	29·189	SSW	13	104·1	82·1	56	......	0·47	— 0·33
Ahmedabad	29·509	NNW	5	103·8	83·6	55	......	0·01	— 3·97
Bhuj	29·5 2	W	20	99·2	79·9	87	......	0·00	— 0·86
Jamnagar	29·485	SSW	26	95·1	89·7	70	......	0·09	— 2·03
Dwarka	29·451	WSW	22	87·4	81·5	81	......	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·593	SW	16	98·9	78·5	70	......	0·81	— 1·81
Bhavnagar Para.	29·536	SW	11	103·1	83·0	60	......	0·28	— 3·29
Veraval	29·515	W	21	85·6	82·2	8	......	0·49	— 3·18
Neemuch	29·521	WSW	14	101·0	77 7	90	......	2·08	— 0·01
Indore	29·597	W	10	99·6	76·1	91	0·12	1·45	— 2·45
Saugor	29·451	W	8	102·9	81·0	59	......	0·58	— 3·61
Jubbulpore	29·455	W	4	95·0	76·1	88	0·14	3·08	— 1·49
Hoshangabad	29·471	SW	7	102·6	79·2	70	0·03	0·12	— 3·32
Khandwa	29·596	W	11	101·2	77·1	81	0·65	0·70	— 2·61
Raipur	29·39	SW	10	75·1	72·9	93	0·32	9·59	+ 4·91
Nagpur	29·485	W	9	82·3	73·0	91	0·89	2·92	— 2·05
Amraoti	29·520	WSW	12	88	72·0	92	1·0	3·41	— 0·75
Akola	29·51	NW	9	96·9	75·4	93	0·52	2·12	— 1·01
Surat	29·51	W	10	91·5	82·4	70	......	2·02	— 2·63
Malegaon	29·514	WSW	11	97·4	73·0	73	1·91	3·27	0·00
Bombay	29·58	W	13	85·3	83·5	75	0·10	13·08	+ 1·21
Poona	29·595	WSW	22	81·0	79·8	75	......	0·12	— 3·26
Ahmednagar	29·59	NW	6	90·9	71·4	78	0·17	0·87	— 3·23
Aurangabad	29·55	W	24	82·9	73·2	82	0·49	1·85	......
Sholapur	29·591	WSW	15	94·7	73·5	80	1·38	4·78	+ 1·53
Ratnagiri	29·677	WSW	17	82·3	73·4	91	3·84	25·76	+ 4·17
Bijapur	29·603	WSW	26	90·4	71·8	74	0·13	1·69	— 1·49
Belgaum	29·632	W	21	74·5	67·3	92	0·73	12·71	+ 7·00
Mormugoa	29·648	WNW	5	82·0	73·9	87	1·64	33·03	+15·11
Karwar	29·671	SSW	9	81·2	72·5	8	5·69	38·75	+12·51
Mangalore	29·725	WNW	8	81·1	67·9	90	3·82	25·61	— 1,09
Calicut	29·755	NW	12	80 7	73 2	91	1·34	31·86	+ 5·79
Cochin	29·780	W	7	83·7	73·7	85	0·85	21·82	+ 1·9
Bangalore	29·712	WSW	15	83·3	63·8	76	0·04	1·22	— 1·25
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·553	W	10	89·4	74·2	7	......	0 74	— 2·29
Masulipatam	29·540	W	13	97·7	79·1	81	0·40	1·95	— 1·39
Bellary	29·615	W	7	92·0	75·2	61	......	2·49	+ 1·18
Cuddapa	29·613	W	M	99·2	80·9	53	......	1·52	— 0·63
Madras	29·632	WSW	10	105·5	81·5	55	0·10	0·38	— 1·20
Coimbatore	29·708	W	9	83·4	70·1	72	0·16	1·21	— 0 02
Trichinopoly	29·702	SW	10	91 0	78·3	65	......	0·00	— 0·95
Nagapatam	29·688	W	10	96·8	81·5	58	......	0·41	— 0·50
Colombo	29·827	SW	15	85·0	74·0	87	0·85	7·44	— 0·60

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (20·76); G. T. H.=0·39 (20·63) St. G. H.=0·26 (18·21); C. P.=0·10 (13·03).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Delhi and fallen briskly at Dwarka and Karachi. Elsewhere the changes in either direction are only slight. The barometer is over a tenth of an inch below normal in the Central Provinces and at Karachi.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Upper Sind and north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The force is strong at Aurangabad, Veraval, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Poona.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 9° above normal at Khandwa and Hoshangabad and 15° below it at Raipur; the minimum 7° in excess at Jansi. The maximum varied from 118° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 1° at Jask to 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere except in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·69"), Ratnagiri (3·84") and Mangalore (3·82"). Malegaon reports 1·94", Goa 1·64", Sholapur 1·38", Calicut 1·34", Amraoti 1·20" and light to moderate showers have fallen almost all over the Bombay Presidency and Mysore, in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in the Berars, Rajputana, at some stations in the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency and at Nagpur.

Weather.—Gradients are still steep and rain is likely to continue along the West Coast to the south of Bombay, and throughout Khandesh and the Central Provinces.

The following is the summary of weather in the Trades Region during the week ending the 18th June:—

Mauritius.—(Latitude 20° S.). Pressure has fallen slightly during the week but was ·034 in excess of normal. The wind was normal in force and direction more unsteady than usual. No rain fell during the week.

Zanzibar.—(Latitude 6° S.). Pressure fell very slightly and was normal. Wind was south-south westerly and lighter than usual. No rain fell during the week.

Seychelles.—(Latitude 5° S.). Here also there was a slight fall of pressure but it was ·031 higher than usual. Winds are about normal in force and direction. Rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. The sky was clouding over and the season up to date has been finer than usual.

The above information shows that conditions were about normal both in the Indian Ocean and in the Equatorial Region and that weather is favourable for a normal monsoon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Provan, 2560 tons, Captain A B W Sheppard, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ardito, 2301 tons, Captain E Villa, sailed on Sunday, for Calcutta and Rangoon, &c. with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain J Anderson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 2383 tons, Captain J E T Butler, will sail to-day, for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain H Carey, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, three cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Omba, 1104 tons, Captain J Williams, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta, 7th June with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Ellora, 1494 tons, Captain W Murray, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta 2nd June via Colombo, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, 3129 tons, Captain E H Howell, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius 8th June, in ballast and Mr C Banks as a passenger.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain A Lundberg, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, 13th April, via E African ports with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs and Master Alden and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain Berberovich arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 4th June, with a general cargo and two Misses Burke and child as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S, Clive Beauchamp ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus............	Capt M R Hill..........	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning........	Wilson........	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner........	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell........	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi..	......	......
Do Karen....	......	......
Do Pathan	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga........	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Ormidale........	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca........	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara........	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor........	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar........	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Urlana........	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vadala........	2164	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra........	1675	Babb..+			M M & Co
Muttra........	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Lawada........	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Scindia........	2030	Butler			M M & Co
Kola........	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Java........	920	Carey			M M & Co
Satara........	3327	Hutchinson			M M & Co
Burrsfield........	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Nippon........	3939	Mistrarigo	China	27-6	A S N Co
Dwarka........	759	Rothwell	Karachi	25-6	M M & Co
Kola........	497	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Fultala........	2701	LeMarchand			Transport
Omba........	1908	Williams			T M & Co
Ellora........	1494	Murry			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Swaledale	3338	Manship	Antwerp	23-6	M M & Co
B	Clan Macalister	3061	Sterling		27-7	F Muir & Co
C	St Dunstan	2176	Forty	Hull	27-6	K Nixon & Co
D	Fazilka	2460	Wilson	Dunkirk	22-6	M M & Co
D	Aleppo	2535	Raymond	K'chee	27-6	F Muir & Co
K	Ashruf	2203	Newly	Mauritius	30-5	C H Joosub
M	Nurani	2870	Thompson	Berbera	30-5	Transport
N	Ahmedi	1161	Hansen	Jeddah	20-6	B & P S N Co
N	Monsoori	1375	Hannah	Penang	22-6	B & P S N Co
O	Provan	2560	Sheppard	Antwerp	21-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satranji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	21-6	Shepd & Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar	21-6	M M & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hussein	Karachi	21-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Kalibia	3149	Tait	Antwerp	21-6	W & A G & Co
3	Clan Monroe	3121	Howell	Antwerp	30 6	F Muir & Co
4	Peninsular	2920	Cubitt	London	5 6	P & O Co
5	Florida	2050	Mathews	Genoa	22-6	J M & Co
6	Hyperia	3970	Timmos	Leith	28-6	Ralli Bros
7	Maria Valerie	2648	Berberovich	Trieste	21-6	A L S N Co
9	Counsellor	3176	Cowrie	Liverpool	21-6	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Trifels	2020	Feltrup	Karachi	19-6	Glade & Co
10&11	Clydesdale	2296	Lundeberg			M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	9-7	P & O Co
15	Lismore	2.47	Sloane	Mormugoa	21-6	F Muirs & Co
16	Africa	1302	Hartley	P Gulf		M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Omba s	Williams	Calcutta June 7
	Sauthia T'port	Phillips	Berbera June 13

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ardito s	Villa	Rangoon
20	Provan s	Sheppard	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Africa, Carey, for Persian Gulf
„ Urlana, Butler, for Calcutta, etc
„ Islanda, Anderson, for Calcutta etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
steamer Nevasa, for Zanzibar
„ Clydesdale, for Hamburg etc
„ Clan Monroe, for Liverpool, etc
„ Nippon, for China etc

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
10	Clan Chisholm..............	Cocanada
11	Vauxhall Bridge..............	Calcutta
	Arroyo	Calcutta
16	Bhundara	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, June 20.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, (Extra) left here at daylight to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd July 1904.

HONGKONG, June 18.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, left here this afternoon for Bombay, calling at Singapore and Colombo.

The City Line S N Co's steamer City of Vienna, arrived Liverpool from Bombay, morning of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line Co.'s steamer Clan Sutherland, left Suez, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, evening of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Langdale, left Aden on the 1th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counseller s—48 bales wool, C Nanjee; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 812 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Becher; 50 bales wool H A M Oosman; 23 bales wool G Gungadas; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool Cotton waste J C Tidiwalla; 70 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—112 cwt turmeric J Ramjee; 52 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co 16 cwt deerhorns: K B Sajun 24 cwt horns J M Rahimtoola; 112 cwt olicanum D Vallibhai and Co; 2 cases jambulseed Kemp and Co; 16 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4 bales carpets D Golaba and Co; 15 cwt deerhorns R M Kooka; 24 casks chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 53 bales skins and hides Hajee M Abba; 23 cwt deer horns; 25 bales skins B Esmal; 60 cwt bees wax Kiddle Reeve and Co; 20 bales skins R M Kooka; 200 bales hemp N Futehally; 1001 cwt myrabollams Ebjee and Oomersey; 200 cwt gum S Bhimjee: 15 bales skins S Ebrahimbhoy; 99 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR BOSTON.

Peninsular s—45 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 8 bales carpets Finlay Muir and Co

FOR HULL.

St Dunstan s—2,53 cwt cottonseed Madrasswalla Sons and Co: 150 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 6,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 80 0 cwt cottonseed and 2,937 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 1045 cwt castorseed G G Tejpal and Co; 1,000 castorseed Volkart Brothers; 1,001 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Monroe s—1000 cwt wheat; 4000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 252 cwt gum Padumsee Jethabhoy; 4,000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co; 70 bales hemp Societa Caloniale Italiana; 502 cwt myrabollams Antojee Mahadew; 500 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 580 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernest Lam and Co; 2000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher; 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kadeerbhoy; 11250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 141 bales cotton & Spinner and Co; 26000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 8000 cwt wheat J Fachiri
Hyperia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Provan s—10 cwt maize Tata and Co

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—1011 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 125 cwt gum H Virchur; 495 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwt gum S Damjee; 8000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwt wheat; 1472 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 12051 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 201 cwt gum V Madhowjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fazilka s—2000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 657 cwt rapeseed 2000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt Gingelly seed; 1000 cwt linseed J Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—3 bales cotton the Bombay and Co

FOR BOURGAS

Maria Valerie s—2 bales yarn the Svadeshi Mills Co

FOR VARNA

Maria Valerie s—26 bales yarns the Svadeshi Mills Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nippon s—2000 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR KOBE.

Nippon s—500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 900 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 107 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 430 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 550 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—275 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 2000 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 800 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 468 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist N J Abraham; 771 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 60 tons oldiron S C Italiana

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 1103 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 729 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist J David; 200 bales twist Talati and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co—Little and Co—Part heard.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Mansukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dikshit and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly dereased.

248-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and Co

Commercial Causes.

625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co

208 32—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Muncherehaw Chothia and another —Wadia and Co

151-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

715-03—Maganlal J G—Chunilal Valabhram and others vs Hirji Ruttonji and others—Matubhoy Jr M

245-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allarukhia Abdulabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney—Little & Co

268-01—Payne and Co—Messrs Shewraj Bhara and Co vs La Gardiune Marine Ins Co Limited

276-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Edgelow G and W

315-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Ayam Esmail vs Mahomed Azam Esmail and others—Payne and Co

314-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Rahimatoola and another vs Karimbhoy Cassum Nanji and others Thakurdas and Co—Edgelow G and W

328-04—Jamsetji and K—Pai Virbaiji and another vs Balo Miya Sheikh Bhai Thakur.

33.-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Haji Essak vs Esmail Abba Haji Abdulla and other—Kanga and P

245-04—S B Nobb—Samuel Fitze and Co Limited vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

665-00—Payne and Co—Fidaally Abdulally Nirzani vs Secretary of State for India in Counsel Mr. Bowen.

484-02—Madhowji and V—Bhikibai widow and others vs Manockji Edulji Contractor and other—Khunderao S and L

6.-2—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Thakoredas Runchordas and another—Bicknell M and M

297-02—Kanga and P Nagindas Lakhmidas and others vs Messrs Shrikissor—Balkisson—Tyabji D and Co

517-03—Payne and Co—Goolba Praga and others vs Runchordas Vundravandas—Edgelow G and W

381-02—Matubhoy J and M—Bai Nenbai widow and others vs Bhawanji Thakersey and another—In person—K B Mehta

01-02—F P Pavri—Ahmedally bin Mahomedally Gharaj and another vs Carabai widow and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

399-02—Thakurdas and Co—Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others vs Rahimtoola Somaji and others—Captain and V

321-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Hari Janardhen Dev and another—Chitni and M

206-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshwant Pandurang Matre and others vs S N Shaik Adam and Co—Bicknell M and M

326-13—Ardeser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Vinayek Shivrao Dharker and other—Chitnis and M

327-03—Ardesser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Mahadew Nayen Thosor and others—Chitnis and M

32.-03—Ardesser H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and other vs Ganesh Luxman—Chitnis and M

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, June 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Douglas has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st May.

The services of Mr L C Adami of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

The Reverend A M Nelson a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 21th March.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major L Impey an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty four days with effect from the 10th June combined with furlough for one year three months and fifteen days under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Major J Manners Smith V C, C I E a Political Agent of the 1st class is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal.

Captain L A Forbes a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is appointed on return from special leave to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Political Agent in Malwa

Major P T A Spence an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class is posted as Political Agent in Alwar

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F L Carvalho Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General Madras is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 29th of May.

Mr P V Krishnaswami Chitti is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Account General Madras during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Carvalho or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India: Lieutenants—Edward Robert Hagger, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Squadron Officer, 22nd and Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 26th May: Betram Francis Garat, West India Regiment, attached as supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 29th May Second-Lieutenant Percy Standish Hore, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers; Double Company Officer, 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 26th May Second-Lieutenant Hore is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the 28th May.

Captain J H Hudson Indian Army to officiate as Assistant Secretary vice Major T A Harrison appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts. Dated the 12th June.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—Francis Henry Church and Harry Parry Jones Gentleman to be Second-Lieutenants to complete the establishment with effect from the 21st May.

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force Karachi Artillery Volunteers Honorary Surgeon Major Edward MacKenzie.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India with effect from the 2nd February To be Sub Lieut Percy Greville Glanville—Engineer A Bonny Royal Indian Marine is appointed Foreman of Factory Kidderpore Dockyard vice Engineer E J Ellery Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 30th May.

The service of Engineer J Lush Royal Indian Marine are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma vice Chief Engineer H Johnstone with effect from the 4th June 1904

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Power Locomotive Foreman is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the absence of Mr H G N White on combined leave or until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, June 20.

There will be drill at the Town Hall for Recruits, to-day (Tuesday), the 21st instant from 5 30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. VALERIE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7 to-day at 2-30 p. m. sharp:—Monsignor Aelen, Mrs Burke, Miss Burke, Master Burke, Mr W Crowder Mr S Chess, Mr F de Souza, Belford, Miss, Diamondopoulos, Mr. W. Grimm, Mr. Towner Green, Mr. Moyne, Mr. Vansittart.

THE WAR *if it* **EXTENDS**

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904.

THE STEEL SPRING OF THE WORLD.

IN an article on Pittsburg, "American Industries" gives some idea of the triumphs of that manufacturing city in the realm of iron and steel. Pittsburg before it became a unique commercial and factory centre had a history of its own, a troubled and lurid one. European settlers and Indian braves struggled for supremacy there in the eighteenth century and left the marks of bitter and sanguinary conflict on its soil. Three nations have contended for the spot where Pittsburg now pursues her iron career. The town was in more modern days the centre of the Whisky Insurrection, the details of which would not add to the picturesqueness of the narrative. A terrible fire almost destroyed the city some years afterwards, but she recovered sufficiently to send men and munitions to help in the Civil War, and it will be in the recollection of every one how vigorously her inhabitants both joined in and fought against the greatest railroad, coal, iron and steel riots that have yet engaged the attention of the world. To do everything with all her might is evidently the desire of Pittsburg. She has not become the greatest centre of one of the most important industries in the world without tremendous struggles between capital and labour, nor without expending immense sums on them and in the establishment of organisations that settle the basis of operations on which employes and employed agree to co-operate. Pittsburg was a pioneer in the iron and steel business and has never slacked off in her progress. To say that here are to be found the largest furnaces, and that more raw ore is converted into commercial iron and steel than anywhere else in the world hardly conveys an idea of the gigantic scale on which work is done. In foundries, electrical plant, glass factories, air-brakes and so on, the town stands pre-eminent. The most important plants of all the greatest steel companies are here centred, besides innumerable lesser ones, each of which represents at least a capital of fifty million dollars, totalling to no less than three thousand million dollars, (£600,000,000) capital in this strenuous city.

And yet the population of Pittsburg, with its adjoining boroughs, is but 800,000, about the same as Bombay. The district round the city within thirty or forty miles of it is a single vast iron and steel producing country, a network of railway lines connecting the great iron and steel manufacturing plants. Ten years has sufficed to develop and construct all this, and the land in consequence has rapidly increased in value till at 10,000 per cent., little of it is now practically available. The most advanced methods are adopted in every factory, labour-saving appliances being welcomed and the efforts of inventive genius in these directions encouraged. To Pittsburg patronage is therefore in a large measure due the acceptance all over the manufacturing world of scientific devices that save labour and shorten work. A thousand tons a day of pig-iron is the ordinary turn-out of single-blast furnace stacks. The Carnegie Steel Company make thirty miles of complete single railway lines daily. In 1902 Pittsburg's steel out-turn exceeded that of Great Britain, nearly equalled Germany's, was four times that of France, three times that of Russia and ten times that of Belgium. It was a Pittsburg factory, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, that made the machinery that now utilises foaming Niagara in modern industries, Africa owes it many of its new developments, as does Argentina and many another progressive country. It was Pittsburg that evolved the idea and put it in practice of using pressed steel for railway freight cars, with the result that their capacity is doubled and that they are found on all the great railroads of the world. The Trans-Siberian line drew its rails and its engines and carriages in great part from Pittsburg, Australia, and the lines in Egypt, South Africa and South America use Pittsburg steel rails. They come eastward too, but more slowly. Right away south in Tierra del Fuego, the lighthouse on that inhospitable coast has been equipped with Pittsburg machinery, and at Hammerfest, in the region of the northern midnight sun, her electrical apparatus is at work, as it is in the depths of the great Michigan copper mine, 6000 feet below the surface, and on the snow-capped Andes 14,000 feet above sea level. All this costs money and it pays Pittsburg to export these valuable articles. In 1902, the world's bill from Pittsburg was a fifty million dollar one.

The town is lucky in having coal-fields round it, and that fact has practically decided its career as an iron and steel centre. Twenty-thousand square miles is a fine area for a coal district even in America, and it does its duty in producing one hundred million tons annually, equal to an eighth of what the whole world succeeds in turning out. Much of the coal is made into coke, twelve and a half million tons representing its industry in this direction in 1902. Pittsburg has also natural reservoirs of gas and petroleum, and though they are the oldest they are still the most productive in the world. London, Paris and New York are noble commercial centres, but it may not be generally known or believed that Pittsburg's railway traffic eclipses them all. Her eighty-million tons, yearly dealt with, exceeds the traffic of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago combined, is double that of London, and four times that of Paris. It is easy after this to believe that Pittsburg has not as many railway facilities as are required to manage her enormous traffic and she is engaged in the pleasant task of spending two hundred million dollars (£40,000,000) on railway work in the immediate district. The railways pay so well that no difficulty is found in financing the extensions and improvements. We must not imagine that Pittsburg depends on land communication alone for her trade. The Ohio and the Monongahela carry off an immense amount of her exports. She takes the sixth place among the great United States shipping ports. She sends her exports to the Mississippi a thousand miles away by means of the glorious waterway of the Ohio which can bear millions of tons on her broad bosom to the Father of Waters, whence they float down to the Gulf of Orleans and thence all over the world. Pittsburg thus commands the finest river waterway in the world, and utilises it to the fullest extent. As can be readily imagined, the town grows with a vigour not often equalled. Last year one hundred million dollars (£20,000,000) were sunk in building operations in the city, and real estate changed hands to the value of one million dollars. The economising of areas is becoming as marked as it is in New York, sky scraper buildings being run up in large numbers. Pittsburg, has the honor—or otherwise—of having received the first Carnegie-endowed Library which is now, still thanks to the donor, the greatest of its kind in America. He recently provided by gift for a technical school in connection with the Library, the cost of which will be thirty million dollars (£6,000,000). There is little doubt that the Pittsburg people know how to utilise the unequalled position of the town between two great centres of a vast population, as the converging point of a huge continental railway system, and of a series of magnificent river waterways. These advantages alone, without her natural mineral resources and her favourable conditions from a manufacturing point of view, place Pittsburg almost automatically on the crest of the wave of American development and progress.

C. P. FEUDATORY STATES.

THE Feudatory States in the Central Provinces provide Mr. Lely, the Acting Chief Commissioner, with ample material for an interesting resolution in reviewing the reports dealing with the administration of the various States. We learn that those Chiefs who managed their own States did so in a satisfactory manner. Six of the fifteen States are managed by Superintendents appointed by Government, in all cases except one because of the minority of the Chief. A change in the Chiefship owing to death occurred in three of the States—Bamra, Kanker and Chhinkhadan. In spite of a failure of the rice crop of 1902 in Khairagarh and Nandgaon which affected the revenue collections, conditions generally in 1903 were favourable and the financial position of the States shows a notable improvement. Five of those under Government management have now ample working balances. Coincident with the improvement in the State exchequers, a substantial improvement in the condition of the people is noted. It is indicated by an increased birth rate and an extension of the area under cultivation, while, except for an outbreak of plague in a single State, the people during the year under report were spared any epidemic of disease. The improved condition of things has, moreover, helped to check emigration to Assam from the Eastern States, but new rules in regard to the recruiting of coolies for the Assam tea gardens have been the main cause of the decline in emigration. Of administrative improvement there was a notable increase of police efficiency, and the police have the credit of having broken up a gang of dacoits in Bamra. Ganja smuggling appears to be rife and a large number of arrests were made last year. The illicit importation of this drug into many of the States has become so prevalent that a Committee on Excise has the matter under consideration with a view of measures being taken to cope with the evil. Facilities for education are increasing in the States, and it is interesting to find that eight new schools for low castes were established during the year and the number of such children in attendance increased from 422 in the previous year to 2,217. In several of the States substantial public improvements have been made and altogether over a lakh and a half of rupees were spent in 1902 on public improvements. Irrigation is claiming attention; surveys are in progress in Nandgaon and Chhinkhadan, and work is about to be undertaken in Sarangarh. The only statement in the Chief Commissioner's resolution by way of objection to the way the States are managed is that sufficient attention does not appear to be given to the forests in the States administered by their own Chiefs. The Political Agent says this is due to the employment of weak and untrained establishments and he is invited to see whether arrangements cannot be made for the more systematic working of the forests.

A SHIPPING RATE WAR.

APPROPRIATELY at a season of cheap trips it became possible for anybody to go from England to America for £2. At Whitsuntide the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American and the Red Star lines inaugurated this rate for steerage passengers in competition with the Morgan Combine and the Cunard Line. The Morgan Combine has already had ample cause to regret the shipping rate war which it began and holds aloof from the present throat-cutting competition and the Cunard Line for the present sticks to its rates of £5-10. for steerage passengers The net result has been a great rush of emigrants to seize the facilities offered by the Hamburg and Antwerp lines. For the most part those who avail themselves of the low rates now offered belong to the class of miserable aliens whom Great Britain can very well do without. But what effect will the £2 fare have upon the emigration of the classes whom it is desirable should be kept at home in the United Kingdom? The pursuit of political freedom and industrial prosperity have been the two determining factors of emigration in the past; but for the present material prosperity is and will be in the future, the chief aim of the emigrant. The cheapening of passenger rates means an increase of temptation to the enterprising individual to seek prosperity in another country than his own. America's gain of such an immigrant represents Europe's loss of a useful citizen. Since westward the tide of emigration flowed, America has been built up at the expense of Europe and some of us would prefer that she now ceased to take the best of British artizans. To counteract the inducements of a cheap passage to New York, we would like to see a reduction of rates to Canada and to other places in the Empire where the British craftsman is greatly needed. A reduction in the steerage fare to Montreal is promised, and it is believed this will check the rush to New York via Antwerp.

THE FORCE IN TIBET.

THE congregation of the entire Tibetan Army at Gyantse Fort affords General Macdonald a magnificent opportunity for capturing and disarming the whole of the fighting forces of the Dalai Lama. There are only four practicable roads from Gyantse by which the Tibetans can escape when the Fort has once been taken. These run westwards to Shigatse; northwards to Rongtagdok and thence to Lhassa; eastwards via the Kharola Pass, the direct road to Lhassa, and southwards to Chumbi and India. General Macdonald is advancing upon Gyantse by the Chumbi road. He has only to detach a force at Khangma to make a detour via Ralung, while he himself advances direct upon Gyantse in order to effectively block both the Chumbi and Kharola roads. Colonel Brander should meanwhile have little difficulty in furnishing detachments from the force under him in the Mission camp already at Gyantse to cut off the retreat along the Shigatse and Rongtagdok routes, for the enemy have not shown themselves sufficiently enterprising to render such a step unduly dangerous, and in Captain Ottley's Mounted Infantry is a force admirably suited to this purpose. Hitherto the Tibetans have always had their line of retreat open. They showed in the Kharola engagement in which they fought bravely until the moment this line was threatened when they gave way altogether, susceptibilities common to almost all imperfectly trained troops. That they will make a determined stand behind the fortifications of Shigatse Jong is more than probable, in which case considerable loss may have to be faced in taking the place. This once done however, General Macdonald will have an opening for a decisive stroke such as rarely falls to any commanding officer.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

SIR BINDON BLOOD, Commanding the Force in the Punjab, proceeds on duty to Simla at the end of this week.

THE MONSOON current from the Bay of Bengal seems likely to give heavy rain for a time in the Eastern Himalaya region. This may seriously interfere with the supply service from Siliguri for the troops in Tibet.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th May 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 746,020 maunds and Rs. 22,076 in the earnings.

AN Old Wellingtonian Dinner was held the other night in the Chalet at Simla, the following being present: Brigadier-General Beatson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops; Mr. H. S Harington, P. W. D.; Colonel Wickham, Director-General of Transport; Mr. W. F. Barrow, P. W. D.; the Rev. G. E. Nicolls, Chaplain of Simla; Major Cripps, S. and T. Corps; Major G. A. Cardew, R. A.; Major W. McL. Campbell, Royal Highlanders; Captain Vaughan and Captain W. F. Smith, S. and T. Corps; Captain Lindsay, 2nd Gurkhas; Captain Allan, K. O. S. Broderers; Lieutenant Crookshank, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Lieutenant Bond, King's Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant Christopher, Unattached list. General Beatson's dates were 1866 to 1871, while the youngest representative left Wellington in 1903. There was thus a period ranging over thirty-four years represented. The dinner was a great success, the various toasts being fully honoured.

MR. THEODORE MORISON's resignation of the post of Principal of the Aligarh College cannot have come as a surprise to the Trustees, says the "Pioneer," though they will none the less deeply regret the loss of so capable and scholarly an officer. Five years ago Mr. Morison, then at Home on leave, notified his desire to resign purely for family considerations; but Mr. Beck's fatal illness occurred just at that period and the College authorities were earnest in their wish that his successor should be the man who had already worked with him for some ten years. Mr. Morison accordingly came out and since 1899 he has laboured most unselfishly in the cause of Mahomedan education. The College is now on a firmer footing than it has ever been; its financial condition is prosperous and it is so full that students have to be refused almost daily. Many buildings which remained half finished, even in Sir Syed Ahmad's lifetime have been completed, and generally the outlook is a bright one. Mr. Morison may well claim that he has fulfilled his mission and when he lives next March he will carry with him the warmest gratitude of the Mahomedan community all over India. Both he and his wife will be long remembered at Aligarh, for they have identified themselves with the College and its work, and their joint influence over the scholars has had the happiest results. The standard of morals and manners has been of the highest, and wherever the Aligarh boys go they are welcomed as clean minded, manly specimens of the educated Mahomedan classes.

CARDINAL SVAMPA paid a visit of homage to King Victor Emmanuel at Bologna on May 28th and in the evening dined with His Majesty.

SEVERAL bottles of plague bacilli from India have been lost by Dr. Hurlburt, a London Scientist, who arrived in Chicago on the 22nd ultimo. They were missed, it would appear, while he was travelling from St. Paul to Chicago. Some of the bacilli were mounted and some preserved alive. The collection was made in the course of three years' travels and investigation. Local physicians are divided in opinion as to whether there is a danger of infection and of an outbreak of plague in case the specimen tubes are opened by the discoverers.

IN the latest number of the "Korea Review" appear some interesting notes on a new religion—or, rather, a development of Christianity which has appeared in Korea. The new religion appears to be—so far as religious observances are concerned—something similar to the faith of the body—now, we believe, extinct—known as the "Shakers." The Korean cult, we are told, "believe that if they chant the five sounds of the ancient Chinese gamut and dance with all their might, God will be pleased, the Holy Spirit will descend and all evil will be taken away. They call God their Father and say that Jesus being fixed in the heavens forms a cross. They say that Christ will come to earth again together with Confucius and Mencius, and that the time is at hand. They dance so hard that the 'trees men and mountains seem to be leaping in unison with them' and the elements seem to be dissolving. The ignorant on-looker is tempted to join in the intoxicating dance."

THE YELLOW MAN ON THE RAND.

[BY STAFFORD RANSOME.]

The first shipload of Chinese labourers for the Transvaal mines has actually sailed from Hong-Kong. The ball therefore, has been set rolling, and the practicability of this much-discussed scheme about to be put to the practical test.

It is because the discussion in and out of Parliament has been so heated and complex that there is room for a dispassionate review of the question and its aspects. Though the adoption of Chinese labour has only recently been formally authorised the fact that it must come about has been patent to most thinking men who have been in touch with South African affairs for the last two years.

During the twelve months which followed the declaration of peace, when South Africa was in the face of enormous difficulties trying to pull herself together after the terrible economic shock she had received by the war, I was sent out by certain London papers to study the effect of the war, politically and industrially, writes Mr. Stafford Ransome in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The coming invasion of the Chinese labourer was so certain in those days that I found myself writing with confidence on the subject as far back as 1902, and basing my forecast as to the industrial future of South Africa on the assumption that Chinese labour must come about.

A GENUINE CRY OF ALARM.

In those early days, however, there was a powerful and genuine opposition to the scheme. Hardly any one but the people whose interests were directly and vitally involved was in favour of the importation of Chinamen. These were the mine owners, whose business future was entirely dependent on an adequate labour supply. The opponents, whose name was legion, could be classed in three distinct categories: (1) Those who were appalled at the prospect of flooding South Africa with the heathen Chinese, and of the effect of his mixing unrestrictedly and on terms of equality with the white population; (2) The shopkeepers and traders, who foresaw that if the Chinese labourers were to be compounded they would not be allowed to cater for their requirements; and (3) The political opponents of Lord Milner, who were willing at all costs to oppose any progressive measure that he might advocate.

Little by little this powerful local opposition declined. When it became clear that, whatever the other conditions might be, the imported labourers would be compounded under practical and humane conditions, and that the Chinaman would in no case be allowed to become the danger to South Africa that he is already to Australia and the United States the ordinary man was satisfied. By degrees, too, the shopkeeper learned to realise that if labour of some sort were not to be forthcoming he would have to close his shop, for business would cease. He then accepted the situation as a sort of mixed blessing in disguise. There remained only the pro-Boer politicians of Cape Colony as opponents to the scheme. The dwindling importance of that colony as a factor in South African politics, however, weakened their voice, and the recent election which brought in a Progressive Government stifled it altogether. The Cape Progressives know full well that the commercial success of their colony depends entirely on the crumbs which fall from the Transvaal table. And so local opposition died a natural death.

FADDISTS AT HOME.

But its corpse was removed to England, and so skilfully galvanised into an appearance of life by the opponents of the home Government that, had it not been for several other burning questions of the day, it would have formed the most important political topic for the time being. The cry of slavery was raised, and the corpse was made to wave its arms and gesticulate wildly, and its movements were so lifelike that many people took the matter seriously, forgetting or ignoring completely that the conditions of labour proposed for the Chinamen were merely an improvement on those which have been and are in vogue with the Kaffirs on the Kimberley diamond mines. They ignored, also, that these particular Kaffirs are the most contented, the best-looked after, the healthiest, and of the best physique of all the black labourers in South Africa. Then the cry of the heavy mortality in the Rand mines was raised, and the figures, to the casual observer, looked ugly. But such people did not know that this heavy mortality was largely due to the fact that the Kaffirs in the gold mines are not compounded, and that consequently a proper sanitary supervision, except in the mines themselves is practically an impossibility.

THE WHITE LABOUR FALLACY.

But by far the most idiotic, but by no means the least popular, of the anti-Chinese platform cries was to the effect that the mines ought to be worked exclusively by white men. I need not labour that point here, however, for it has been conclusively proved, after experiments of a very costly and protracted nature, that to do so would be to close all the lowgrade mines and the many industries which depend on them, and that the wages actually paid to the white labourers at the lowest computation would cost about a third more than the gross value of the total output of the gold.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

We were told that a great deal of the delay in the final stages of the negotiations with regard to the Chinese labour question was due to the hesitation of the Chinese Government to sanction the emigration of its subjects for this purpose. I refer to this as exemplifying in a marked manner a typical case of the many false issues with which this question has been encumbered. There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining this sort of authorisation from Peking and it is to be presumed that the delay was due to a request by the British Government that the authorisation should be withheld until the measure had been passed in England. Thousands of Chinese coolies emigrate annually to many parts of the world under the most lose conditions as to the nature of their employment. Many hundreds are sent every year into practical slavery in the Dutch East Indies. In Java and Sumatra the Chinaman may not go from the state on which he works, and may be shot like a dog if a planter finds him out of the circumscribed are without a pass. He may be thrashed and tortured, and, in the cases where a planter goes through the empty formality of taking the delinquent before a tribunal, he sends a note to the judge stating the punishment which should be inflicted.

THE CONDITIONS OF CHINESE LABOUR.

It would be absurd in such circumstances to pretend that the Peking Government would withhold its permission for its subjects to work in the Transvaal under conditions far more advantageous to the Chinaman than he has ever dreamt of elsewhere. He will make ten times the money that he would make at home. From the time he leaves his country he is under the most careful and humane supervision. He will be directly responsible to a head men from his own country. He is guaranteed against the extortion of tradesmen, and the temptations for vice to be found in all European communities. He may take his wife and family. He will be repatriated at the expiration of his contract. He may even break his contract at any time if he has the pecuniary means to do so, and as he will have no occasion to waste the money he earns, and is naturally a thrifty man, he will be able to do so. He will have his hospitals and his sanitary inspectors, he will be given an opportunity of learning something of Western ways and will be allowed to come under missionary influence if he wishes to. In short, his position will, in all cases, be as good as that of the compounded Kaffir at the present day and in many respects better. The only novel element will be the introduction of the women into compound life. This may or may not be a success, and will require very tactful management.

The whole thing will demand the utmost patience and skill on the part of the authorities (and this maybe expected), for on the success of this experiment depends the entire future of the Transvaal, and consequently of South Africa as a British possession.

OKU'S SECOND VICTORY.

THE WAFENGKAU BATTLE.

ANOTHER GREAT EXPLOIT.

MORE FIGHTING IMMINENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Reuter wires from Liao-yang that the total Russian losses at Wafengkau were 2,000. The Russians numbered 42 and the Japanese 44 battalions. The latter were greatly superior in artillery having 200 guns.

The Russian guns were of an old pattern.

Several foreign attaches were present.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russians had 98 guns at Wafengkau and had the superiority of position which extended east to west crossing a narrow valley.

General Oku drove them from the flanking hills into the valley carrying first the right and then the left flank. The latter was the desperate fight of the day and won by the Japanese effective use of cavalry, the Japanese right wing was suffering badly as the Russian left was constantly re-inforced.

General Oku was twice compelled to call up his Infantry Reserves.

The Russians made a series of desperate counter attacks and when the situation was most critical, the Japanese cavalry swung round the enemy's left and hit their flank. Still the Russian re-inforcements arrived and a dogged resistance was maintained till their front and both flanks were under fire and then only the Russians broke and fled.

The Japanese cavalry pursued them for a short distance but the rugged nature of the ground compelled them to desist.

Two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery on the Japanese left ambuscaded nine hundred Russian infantry who were retiring on Wuchiatung, killing and wounding many.

General Oku reports that the Japanese casualties were 900.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that Admiral Witgert at Port Arthur reports on the 14th inst., that the repairs to the whole fleet have been completed.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron also sank the Japanese transport Idzumimaru homeward bound. The Russians released the non-combatants and there was apparently no loss of life.

According to accounts from Liao-yang two Japanese armies are marching hard to attack the main Russian body near Kaichao and a great battle is expected shortly.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it transpires that there were ten other Japanese transports not far from these sunk by Admiral Skrydloff, but they luckily escaped. The Russians afterwards sank two sailing ships. Five were sunk altogether in the raid which is now evidently over.

LONDON, JUUE 20.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Vladivostock squadron sank two Japanese sailing ships on the 16th inst. between Oku and Kojima.

Reuter from St. Petersburg wires that Admiral Besobrasoff commanded the raiding squadron and Admiral Skrydloff remained at Vladivostock.

The Tsar has received a telegram from Admiral Skrydloff confirming the details of the sinking of three transports and adding that the squadron on the 16th seized the British collier Allantan proceeding South from Hokkaido and sent her to Vladivastock where a Prize Court will adjudicate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

A special London cablegram to the "Englishman" says that Admiral Skrydloff reports the capture of the British steamer Allantan which was laden with 6,000 tons of coal and taken to Vladivostock.

Hongkong news states the clearing of Talienwan Bay is progressing. Twenty-two mines were exploded, making a total of sixty-two in all.

It is reported that the Russian Minister has requested, through the Minister of the Board of Foreign Affairs, that the area of the present field of warlike operations be extended. This request the Board stoutly objected to.

Three horses, belonging to Russians, which were captured at the Yulu battle, have been sent to Tokio as a present to the Emperor from General Kuroki.

Intelligence from Niuchwang states that the situation of the residents is desperate. Famine prices exist, and the cost of provisions is increasing daily, several public buildings and residences have been wrecked by the Japanese shell fire, the hospitals are packed with sick and wounded, and many deaths have occurred. All the civilians have been given military duties. The railway is completely destroyed as far as Kinchau.

The Manchurian Railway steamer Nonni, when leaving Dalny, struck a Russian mine and sank. The stoker was killed and and two men were seriously injured.

General Kuropatkin has issued orders, ordering the women and children to immediately leave Harbin, Mukden and Liaoyang, thus delineating the line or retreat in the event of the fall of Port Arthur.

Provisions are scarce at Liaoyang, and Chinese merchants are demanding exorbitant prices.

The Stabilimento Tecnico Triestio has received an order from the Russian Government for the construction of five cruisers for delivery at the earliest possible date.

The new Baltic fleet will leave in two detachments. The first, comprising four large battleships, leaves on the 24th June.

News from Chifu states that the Chinese are assisting the Japanese in every way. Hunkuses and other bandits are constantly enlisting in the Japanese army.

The Russians are reported to have four lines of defence between Nanshan and Port Arthur.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

The hired transport Santhia Captain P. Phillips arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera which port she had left on the 13th June. She brought 825 mules, Government stores and the following details:—Captain Macgowan, Veterinary Field Hospital, Captain Ross, Supply and Transport Corps, Captain Duglas, Medical Dept., 7 warrant officers, 5 British rank and file, and 258 followers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

P. & O. AUSTRALIA LOST.

Passengers and Crew Saved.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Australia, inward bound, while entering the Heads, struck the rocks at Point Nepean at two in the morning. Her bottom was stove in and there are many feet of water in the hold.

She is expected to become a total loss.

The passengers and crew were safely landed.

The mails were landed at Adelaide on Saturday.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Australia was in charge of the pilot when she struck the rocks at full speed. The impact was tremendous and the water immediately extinguished the fires.

There was no panic on board.

[The s. s. Australia was a steel screw four masted steamer of 5,666 tons gross and 3,702 tons net. She was 465·6 feet in length 52·2 feet in breadth, and 26·4 feet in depth. She was built for the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company in 1892 by Messrs. Caird and Co. of Greenock. She was outward bound from London having left that port on the 13th May. She made occasional trips to Bombay, but was principally in the Australian route.

Inquiries at the offices of the P. and O. S. N., Company in Bombay this morning show that no advices have been received which would add anything to the message cabled by Reuter.]

DISTURBED FINLAND.

Riots at Helsingfors.

EIGHTEEN OFFICIALS KILLED.

The Paris "Matin" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg reporting serious disturbances at Helsingfors. The rioters sacked the Police Station and the Governor-General's Office and killed eighteen officials.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

Senior Naval Lord.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Admiral Sir John Fisher has been appointed Senior Naval Lord.

BRITISH DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

While the British squadron was manœuvring at night between Sardinia and Corsica, the torpedo boat destroyer Bat was sunk by a collision with the Stag.

The crew were saved.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Bat did not sink, but has arrived with the Stag at Malta both badly damaged.

[The torpedo-boat destroyer Bat was built by Palmers at Jarrow, and launched in 1896. Her length was 215 ft.; beam 20·8 ft., draught 6·6 ft., displacement 360 tons indicated horse-power 5,900. Her extreme speed was reckoned at 30·2 knots, and carried four tubes for 18 inch torpedoes].

LORD DUNDONALD'S DISMISSAL.

His Lordship's Protest.

"A FOOL'S PARADISE."

Lord Dundonald has issued a statement declaring that a public protest was the only means of serving the Militia. He complains of the interference of politicians and the suppression of portions of his reports, and concludes by warning the Canadians that they are living in a fool's paradise as regards their readiness to resist aggression successfully.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oceana with the English Mail of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF MR. IAN MEREDITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

The death occurred at Ootacamund yesterday from abscess of the liver of Mr Ian Meredith, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Coimbatore Circle. Mr. Meredith served for a considerable time as Assistant-Inspector-General of Police and afterwards as Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was a popular member of society and an able executive officer.

A NEW STATE CARRIAGE.

LAST year Mr. Pestonji B. Press, Fort Coach Factory, built a Char-à-Banc, or Luncheon car for His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanagar. This was seen and admired by many visitors at Mr. P. B. Press's establishment. H. H. the Maharajah of Rewa in Central India, who was in Bombay and saw this comfortable Char-à-Banc, ordered a somewhat similar carriage. For the use of a Maharajah who needs spacious driving-room for his numerous relations, suite or guests, such a vehicle is specially suitable, and for places still existing in India where long distances have to be traversed without the help of a railway, it is admirably adapted. The carriage made to the order of the Maharajah of Rewa has been built in Mr. Press's factory in less than five months. It is a roomy State coach, to be drawn by eight horses and comfortably accommodating twenty persons besides the coachman and several syces. It is so made that the central portion can be curtained off, if it be occupied by ladies. The upholstering is on the most luxurious and ornamental lines: the detachable canopy overhead is covered and lined with rich white silk brocade—which can be replaced in rainy weather by a handsome waterproof hood—and the seats are covered in the finest morocco leather. Lamps and all the silver mounted fittings are solidly designed and in keeping with the excellent construction of the carriage. It can now be seen at the Fort Coach Factory, where it will soon be packed for despatch to Central India by rail. Its length requires the accommodation of two railway trucks. Mr. P. B. Press went to Europe a month ago on a business tour intending to visit all the best coachbuilding establishments in England and on the Continent to see the latest appliances and inventions in use with a view to adopting them in his Bombay Factory.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

THE "Englishman's" special correspondent wires under date Gyantse, June 16th, via Tuna, June 18th:—

Yesterday a party went out and destroyed villages occupied by the enemy.

A large force of cavalry and infantry immediately issued from the Fort and took up a position, but did not attack.

Yesterday the dak was again fired on.

This morning 300 Tibetans made an attempt to intercept a convoy, but the latter arrived safely.

We killed four Tibetans.

The wall opposite the Gurkha post has been prolonged, and now enfilades the covered way.

More brass cannon and rifles have arrived in the Fort, the fire from which is increasing in intensity.

The latest information is that eight thousand Tibetans are round Gyantse, and seven thousand between Kangma and Karola.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

TIBETANS DEFEAT A EUROPEAN FOE.

The "Philadelphia Public Ledger" is not an authority on Indian affairs and seems to be somewhat at sea in regard to the Tibet Expedition and the composition of the force. This is how the "Ledger" of May 14th is posted on the subject:—

"The expedition which the English describe, euphemistically, as the "mission" into Tibet is apparently in distress, devided its advance guard surrounded and besieged in the heart of the Himalayas, in real danger of annihilation. The advance party, which is headed by Colonel Younghusband himself, may by good fortune yet be able to withdraw in safety, but even in that event the victory is with the Tibetans, who for the first time have encountered a European foe, and have defeated them. Of course, the British must now advance to Lassa. The Secretary for India so informed the House of Commons on Thursday. When Colonel Younghusband started up the Brahmaputra the world was assured that he was heading a peaceful embassy to a friendly State. Yet when he encountered opposition on the frontiers of Tibet, he was reinforced by a strong detachment of troops—still the "mission" was represented as a peaceable one. Events of the past week have torn the mask from the pretence. With singular inhospitality to British benevolence, the natives of Tibet have resented the advance of their visitors, and after expostulation have resorted to force to check it. They have thus been so foolish as to afford the British an adequate excuse for the invasion of their country, not now for scientific purposes, but to avenge the wrong. The point at which the mission has been checked is at the summit of the chief pass from the Indian frontier. The fighting has taken place at a height above the sea equal to that of the most prominent peaks of the Alps. No harder fighting ground could be imagined; no more desperate road than that which still lies between Karola Pass and the sacred city of the golden roofs.

It is quite clear from the letters of correspondents with the headquarters of the Tibet Mission that the storming of the enemy's position at Gyantse will be a serious undertaking—if the Tibetans elect to fight. The description of the jong or fort, with its approaches guarded by rows of sangars and the high rock on which it stands made almost impregnable against a direct assault, shows that our troops will have a hard day's work before them when they make their attack. But prior to this they will have to clear the town of Gyantse and the adjacent villages of the swarms of men who now hold houses and monasteries; and the Palla affair proved that this kind of fighting means some losses. There has been no accurate estimate published of the number of Tibetans concentrated in and about Gyantse, but 5,000 would not seem too high a figure. The delay in relieving the advanced body of the "escort," when once it was shut up in its entrenched camp, has given the Dalai Lama the chance of collecting levies and sending them to share in the siege. By the time that General Macdonald with the relieving column appears on the scene the enemy's strength may be five or six times that of the force which will deal with them, and hence the Tibetans may be emboldened to make a desperate stand. If the supply and transport arrangements had permitted the sending up of more artillery, the task of capturing Gyantse would have been simplified. As it is, the storming parties of Infantry will in the end have to do most of the work, and we may be sure that they will do it well. The Tibetans are elated for the moment, as they imagine that the advance of the Mission has been effectively checked but their elation can only be short-lived—"Pioneer."

Reliable information has been received which removes the last hope that the Tibetans may think better of the attitude they have adopted and come in to negotiate before the 25th instant when the period, for which Colonel Young husband undertook to wait at Gyantse, expires.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The case against G. S. E. Nicoll, Assistanat Secretary of the Calcutta Port Commissioners was resumed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who drew up a charge against the accused of criminal misappropriation and said he intended dealing with the case. The accused's counsel demurred as he thought that the case should be committed to the Sessions. Under the circumstance he asked for an adjournment to consder the position, for which purpose the case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Capt. Hill, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army and has been ordered to proceed to Cairo.

2nd Lieut. Molloy is appointed permanently to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

2nd Lieut. Pritchard, 52nd Sikhs, is posted for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Capt. Forbes, Royal Irish Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion and is ordered home.

We suggested not very long ago says the "Pioneer" that a consignment of the new short ·303, rifle should be obtained for the Mounted Infantry in Tibet, but it does not seem likely that any will be obtained in time, though it is reported that issues of the arm are being made to some regiments of Cavalry at Home. It is to be regretted that none of the 50,0000 rifles ordered by the Government of India some months ago have arrived, as the campaign about to be entered upon would have afforded an admirable opportunity for testing the weapons on service. So much has been written regarding the defects of what is to be the universal rifle for our troops in all parts of the world, that we should have liked to have seen it actually used in action; there would have been no difficulty about ammunition, as the existing pattern of cartridge is to be used. The rifle is certainly a very handy one, and in the rough-and tumble fighting in the Tibetan hills, where every ounce that can be taken off the soldiers equipment makes him more efficient, it would be a first-class weapon to employ. As the campaign may last for an indefinite period the Government of India might well move the Ordnance Department to hasten the shipment of the rifles. There may not be another chance of using.

A CURIOUS compromise has been arrived at in an action for divorce brought by the wife of Dr. Svozil, an Advocate at Olmutz, in Austria. At the suggestion of the Judge, a provisional divorce has been granted. Frau Svozil is to live apart from her husband for a year, receiving an allowance of £12 a month. At the end of that time it will be for her to decide whether she will return to her husband or have the divorce made absolute.

LORD AMPTHILL'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, arrive here on Tuesday the 26th July, and will be Lord Ampthill's guests.

Sir James and Lady La Touche and Captain Strachey arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, the August 4th.

STATE BALL AT SIMLA.

Some seven hundred guests are expected at the State Ball to be held at Simla on the 27th instant.

THE MONSOON.

A fresh advance of the monsoon is now taking place alike in the Arabian Sea and on the Burma Coast. To-night's weather report states that rain is likely to continue during the next twenty-four hours in Burma and North-west India and showers are probable in the West Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas, and possible in the Gangetic plain. Conditions are also favourable for the extension inland of the monsoon. Winds from the Arabian Sea and fairly general rain will probably continue during the day in the West Coast districts and the Central Provinces, while showers may be expected in Central India plateau, the Deccan and South India. This week's telegrams from South-east Trades Region show that practically no rain is falling in Mauritius, Zanzibar or the Seychelles, but pressure is decreasing at all the three stations and the wind is lighter than usual at Mauritius and Zanzibar.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE DOOM OF PORT ARTHUR.

London, June 4.—The Paris "Temps" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a column of 30,000 Russians which was preparing to relieve Port Arthur abandoned the project after the fall of Kinchau and the landing of Japanese reinforcements.

The "Daily Express" correspondent at Tokio reports that Field-Marshal Yamugata has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces to superintend the assault on Port Arthur.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND U. S.

Mr. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, is prepared to negotiate for international arbitration treaties with Britain and France, with a prospect of the United States ratifying those treaties in the next session.

FRENCH NAVY ESTIMATES.

The French navy estimates for 1905 show an increase of five million francs (about £200,000).

COBDEN'S CENTENARY.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BRITAIN.

London, June 4th.—The centenary of the birth of Richard Cobden ("The apostle of free trade") was celebrated on Friday.

In connection with the event a pilgrimage of free-traders was made to Midhurst, West Lavington, Cobden's birthplace. At that place he was also buried, and the pilgrims placed a number of wreaths upon his grave.

A public meeting was also held at Midhurst, at which Lord Davey presided. A resolution was carried in favour of the continuance of free trade by Britain, Mr. James Bryce, in the course of an address, paid a marked tribute to the great anti-Corn Law agitator.

During the day the Cobden Club in London received many felicitations from foreign countries.

London, June 5th.—Seventy different demonstrations were held in Britain in celebration of the Cobden centenary.

The principal public meeting was held at the Alexandra Palace, where 43 members of the House of Commons, 81 Parliamentary candidates, and 10,000 persons assembled. It was stated that 85,000 tickets had been issued.

Dr. Clifford's choir sang Liberal songs.

Messrs D. Lloyd-George, Fenwick, and Clifford, M.P.'s, supported the motion, which was carried.

A large out-door gathering on the terraces welcomed Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who passed along the road, which was lined with 3,000 torchbearers.

The Cobden Club cabled to the America Free Trade League, holding a banquet at Boston:—"The reaction of reactionaries substantially defeated. The centenary marks the revival of peace, freedom, and reform."

THE AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAILS.

Melbourne, June 5th.—On Saturday last a report was circulated to the effect that the A. U. S. N. Company, the Adelaide s. s. Company, and Howard Smith and Co. were prepared, in combination, to provide a mail service between Australia and Colombo, and work in connection with the P. & O. Company or with the Vancouver service. The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mahon) has no knowledge of any such proposed combination, and inquiry in the city also fails to confirm the report. Mr. Mahon is in communication with a British-owned steamship company with a view to providing a fresh mail service, but no particulars with regard to the matter are yet forthcoming.

It is also probable that the P. and O. Company would be prepared to establish a white ocean service as far as Colombo, but the difficulty of transhipping frozen cargo is almost insurmountable. The Postmaster-General, however has allowed it to be distinctly understood that all he is concerned with is the carrying of mails, and that the commercial aspect of the question is for the Cabinet to consider.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th June:—Kaikhusroo M. Satin, merchant and wire-artist, of 44. Dhurmtollah street, Calcutta, for puncture proof bands for pneumatic tyres. Harry Erskine Coles, District Superintendent of Police, Damoh, Central Provinces, India, for a rifle-carrier for mounted troops. Peter Stoltz, engineer of 133, Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, for steam generators. Lemue Mellett, electrician, of 119 Pearl street, Somarville, Massachusetts, for a spinning ring. Antoine Henry Imbert engineer, 75, Avenue de la Republique, Grandmontrouge, Department of the Seine, for a process for extracting from their sulphides, zinc and lead, and generally all metals whose affinity for sulphur is inferior to that of copper. Immamuddin, black smith, of Narnawal, Patiala State, now living in Sadar Bazar, Delhi, for a water-lift. William Trainor, inventor, of 20, McCracken street, Kensington, near Melbourne, and Charles Frederic Rupert Pincott, solicitor, of 120, Queen street, Melbourne, for improved sproket driving gear principally applicable to cycles. Henry Charles Braun, engineer, of 8, The Avenue, Barnet, in the Hertfordshire, for improvements in telegraph apparatus. Carles Ewing, civil engineer, of "Landon's Gardens," Kilpauk, Madras, for improvements in rolling stock for mono-rail tramways or railways. Edward Wythe Smith, electrical engineer, of 60, College street Chelsea, for improvements in and relating to staff systems and apparatus for controlling traffic on single line rail ways. Illius Augustu Timmis, civil engineer, and Edger William Timmis civil engineer both of 2 Great George street, Westminster, London, for improvements in electric signalling and operating points on railways and the like. B. A Baldwin, contractor, of Thayetmyo Burma for an hydraulic power wheel Frederick Shirtliff, engineer of Messrs Burn and Company, Limited, Howrah for improvements in, machines for pressing fibre and other substances. Nawab Hozoor Meerza, gentleman of The Palace Murshidabad, Bengal, for improvements in a single line overhead wireway.

THE AFFAIRS OF A WEALTHY NATIVE FIRM.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court yesterday, resumed the hearing of an application made by Bai Gungabai, on behalf of two of the receivers appointed in the suit brought by her against Bhagwandas Waljee, that an insurance clerk named Cursetjee Jamsetjee Unwalla be removed from the service of Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Company, the agents of five mills and other joint stock companies, and that he be ordered to hand over the documents in his possession. The application was made on a notice issued at the instance of Gungabai. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamshedjee and Hiralal, appeared for Gungabai and the receivers. Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the directors of the companies, upon whom a notice was served by his lordship's direction; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared to show cause against the notice.

The suit related to the right and interest of Gangabai who claimed to succeed to the business of Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Company. The firm's business consisted of cotton transactions, besides which they were secretaries, treasurers, and agents to five joint stock companies The defendant Bhagwandas claimed to be a partner in the firm, and the Court had appointed three receivers, Messrs. Chatturbhooj Morarji, Lalji Naranji, and Bhagwandas Walji, to carry on the business of the firm without remuneration. The first two receivers had dismissed Unwalla, who, however. contested their power on the ground that he was a servant of the five joint stock companies, and not of the firm of Muljee Jaitha. The practice of the firm was to pay the establishments themselves, and subsequently to recoup themselves from each company in certain proportions, so that it was impossible for Unwalla to say, according to Mr. Scott's contention, that he was a servant of any particular company. For the last thirty years the firm had been appointing its servants, and no question about its authority had ever been raised. Messrs. Mulji Jaitha, as agents managed the business of the companies, subject to the control of the directors, some of whom were in favour of Unwalla, while others held an opposite view. Unwalla's salary was Rs. 175 per month, but the insurance business of the firm amounted to about a crore of rupees a year. For Unwalla, it was contended, he held an important position is the firm, and he did not want to relinquish it without the sanction of the different companies. Counsel contended that Unwalla was in the position of a sub-agent appointed by the agents, and that he had no right to defy the authority of the agents appointed by the Court.

Mr. Davur, on behalf of the directors, said the fact was that one of the receivers was in Unwalla's favour; and the directors were also in his favour. Unwalla, was being made the victim of the bitter litigation that was going on between the parties.

Mr. Scott said Lalji, Gangabai's brother, was not allowed to attend the directors' meetings, Lalji gave his reasons for the removal of Unwalla. Certain irregularities had been discovered in the business of one of the companies, and Unwalla was among the persons so implicated. The charge was that Unwalla had been receiving brokerage from insurance companies, and he had also extorted money from insurance brokers.

Mr. Jardine: We deny that altogether.

Mr. Scott said his client was under no obligation to state all the reasons for Unwalla's dismissal. If it was not in the power of the receivers to dismiss a servant, they would ask his lordship what their position was. They would ask to be relieved of their duties as receivers.

Mr. Jardine said they were two months investigating the reasons for the dismissal, and in the irregularities seven persons were said to be implicated.

His lordship, in disposing of the motion, said the application was made by the plaintiff, but in reality by a majority of the receivers. The question was whether, on this motion, his lordship should remove Unwalla from the service of the five companies. His lordship thought the voice of the receivers Chuttoorbhuj Morarji and Lallji should be predominant, but there were other considerations in the case. Unwalla was a servant of the agents in one sense, and of the companies in another sense. It was not conclusive that Muljee Jaitha or the majority of the receivers could dismiss him. There were the directors, and there were the agents with certain powers. On this particular point, his lordship thought the directors desired that the services of Unwalla should be retained; and the question was whether, against the wishes of the directors his lordship ought to interfere to remove Unwalla. After referring at further length to the question that arose in the matter, his lordship dismissed the application. Costs of all parties to come out of the funds in the hands of the receivers or agents of the five compaines, without prejudice to the rights of the companies to object.

CAPTURE OF A CROCODILE.

A STIRRING account of how a monster crocodile was captured in the Kranji river by some local sportsmen the other day has been sent to The "Straits Budget." The writer remarks that on Sunday, a party went out pig-hunting, but they had little luck. The chase led them to the Kranji river far from the main road. It was decided to board a boat, which was then available, to land them at the 12th milestone on the Bukit Timah Road. On continuing their journey along the river, a huge crocodile was noticed on the left bank enjoying its midday siesta. At the moment a strong current was running and it was with difficulty that the boat's head was turned upstream. The boatman on seeing the crocodile dropped the oars and became nervous. His place was gallantly taken by one of the braves who in his elementary lesson in boating nearly brought the whole party to grief. At a distance of 200 yards two shots were fired from a Winchester Rifle 50-110 and a sporting 303. The saurian took the bullets like a Scotsman taking porridge. About ten minutes elapsed and the brute raised its head wondering when the next few lumps of sugar were coming along. With its formidable jaws wide open (says our correspondent waxing enthusiastic) and bellowing like some monster of the deep engaged in deadly struggle the crocodile began lashing its tail with such fury as to send the mangrove trees flying in all directions. With raised head it made for the water, but another tiny, though powerful 303 bullet sped on its fatal errand and checked immediately its progress. On the bullet striking the monster below its jaw, its head was seen to drop as if a sledge hammer had battered it down. This bullet was afterwards found to have penetrated the skull. The first two bullets hitting the brute on the neck would have put a powerful animal "hors de combat," but even the third shot did not despatch it. It again bellowed with raised head and jaws open. About two hours afterwards when all sign of life was extinct, it was hauled into the boat with the help of 12 men. On resuming the journey, and while in mid-stream, the tail was lashed furiously and the jaws moved again. This caused a great commotion in the boat which nearly swamped. The relief on standing again on solid ground after a short voyage of great excitement was never better experienced. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the huge monster ashore. It measured 20 feet and only 4 teeth were noticed. The boatman explained, when all danger was over, that he expected the crocodile's mate to attack the boat as they have often been known to do. This accounts for his—that is the boatman's—peculiar behaviour.

REMOVING A BLACK SPOT FROM A DIAMOND.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the charge of cheating preferred against Babu Hargovind Harprasad, a Marwari, by Moti Panna, a Marwari Shroff. Mr. Velinkar appeared for the complainant; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Sankalia defended the accused. On the 23rd April, in Cathedral Street, the accused pretended to remove a black spot from a diamond belonging to the complainant, and valued at Rs. 2,100, on condition of receiving half of the enhanced price the cleaned gem would fetch over the price of Rs. 200 per "rati." Sub-Inspector Hasan produced two previous convictions against the accused, one for four months and another for eighteen months, the latter at Broach. Mr. Velinkar said that under a recent ruling of the Bombay High Court given in the Thana case of Itur Doming it was necessary to frame a separate charge against the accused in the event of giving him enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Penal Code. In awarding the punishment, the Court would be pleased to remember that the complainant had not got hold of his diamond, but he had got the chatty containing the good-for-nothing ingredients, with which the accused pretended to remove the black spot. The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the question was whether the complainant's story should be believed, or the accused's, which showed that the charge was concocted against him out of enmity. On a careful consideration, the Court believed the complainant's story, and there was no reliable evidence to prove the concoction, as alleged by the accused. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, which if recovered, would be paid to the complainant as compensation, in default of payment of fine, further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

NOT long ago, Harry Knox, a boy of 10, who after receiving an injury to his head developed strong traits of thievishness, cruelty, and destructiveness, was sent to a reformatory at San Francisco. An operation was performed for pressure on the skull and the vicious traits completely disappeared.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

American Cotton Situation.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

NAVAL SHIP-BUILDING IN THE STATES.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

MESSRS. HUBBARD BROTHERS & Co., of New York, in their cotton letter of May 17 say that though the short interest is constantly tempted to increase owing to the discount on futures the bears are not very confident and cover from time to time on apprehensions of bull manipulation. This causes the fluctuations which, of course, have been felt here. The Bureau Report is described as blowing hot and cold, but "the market construed the report as a whole in a favourable aspect." Messrs. Hubbard say that the action of the spinners is the crux of the situation, and they suggest that if the decline continues slightly further they will enter the market. This consideration deters aggressive selling by operators "while the crop uncertainties are determents against the anticipation of a quick decline in new crop positions, in which a short interest is accumulating." Messrs. Hubbard draw attention to the new Commission Law recently enacted by the New York Cotton Exchange, which will make the rates for transactions after June 1 7·50 dols. for the round transaction for members of the Exchange in the United States, 10 dols. for the round transaction for members outside the United States, and 15 dols. for the round transaction for non-members of the Exchange. The New Orleans Exchange has adopted a similar law.

Those who are interested in cotton problems may find much to the point in the "South's Supremacy in Cotton-growing" a pamphlet published by the "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore. There are many articles and notes by experts of various kinds, including farmers, merchants, bankers, and those concerned with cotton mills and oil mills. A statistical table that gives the net production per acre of cotton, together with the entire acreage since 1871-2 is interesting at the present time. The lowest recorded yield is 145 lb. per acre for the 1881-2, crop, and the highest 232 lbs. for 1898-9. The striking point is that it is not increased acreage so much as increased yield per acre that gives us the big crops and we can only hope that the comparatively low yield of this season and the two preceding ones will be followed by such a cycle as the four seasons before them. But this is only one point out of very many, and the pamphlet, which is published at 25c., is full of information. The dominant note is that, despite the deterioration of seed, which is admitted by a large number of writers, and the shortage in labour supply, the South will be able gradually to meet these conditions and to increase its production of cotton sufficiently to enable it to retain the world's supremacy.

In an article on the recent International Cotton Congress the "Naue Zurcher Zeitung" remarks:—"Zurich has during the past week had the honour of entertaining some distinguished guests—the leaders of the world's cotton industry, men whose names are well known in the business world as representing an old and honourable industry which finds employment for an immense capital and in which a vast number of men earn their bread. In the forefront of this industry to-day, as ever, stands England; and of all industrial centres there the most celebrated city is Manchester, were the greatest development of the cotton industry has been brought about. England sent about a score of delegates and there were also delegates from Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and Portugal. It was thus a real international congress. The Congress was an example of natural business evolution. It is of course unreasonable to suppose that all the problems raised at the Congress could be at once settled; what was done was preparatory work. An international organisation such as has now been created in the cotton industry is quite a new and peculiar thing. There may be international unions of employers for the regulation of prices, but none of these unions has for its object in the same manner the common protection of the interest of capital and labour in the industry itself and at the same time the interests of the consumers.

Mr. Thomas Ellison, whose death is announced, was one of the oldest members of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and maintained the attitude of a broker pure and simple as it was understood to a past rather than to the present generation. But Mr. Ellison was much more than this. He was the author of more than one work on the subject of cotton, and his book on "The Cotton Trade of Great Britain" has been read wherever cotton is spun. Mr. Ellison was, however, best known as a cotton statistician; his monthly circular was widely read and manifested his almost unrivalled skill in marshalling and analysing trade and statistics. Indeed when Mr. Ott-Trumpler, of Zurich, gave up his famous circular concerning the consumption of cotton in Europe and America his mantle fell upon Mr. Ellison. These persuits, however, by no means exhausted Mr. Ellison's activities. He acted for a considerable number of years as the daily and weekly correspondent of the Liverpool "Daily Post" on cotton and trade matters, and he conducted an important business as selling broker for merchants. He always took a great interest in matters connected with the Cotton Association, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Statistical Committtee as well as one of the directors of the Association. Mr. Ellison's many services to the old Cotton Brokers' Association and to the subsequent Cotton Association were publicly recognised some years ago by the members of the Cotton Association. His usefulness as a statisticians was, indeed such as to make his death a serious loss to the trade. It requires someone with not only a great knowledge of the business and an exceptional aptitude for figures but also a rare patience and pertinacity in investigation to follow up his lines and continue his work even imperfectly. His uniform courtesy and cheerful acceptance of criticism, to which he was occasionally subjected, earned for him the regard and esteem of a large acquaintance.

The Construction and Repair Department of the American navy has begun the planning of the hulls of the scout ships which are to be fitted with turbine engines. The work is very complicated, owing to the limitations imposed by Congress. The naval experts are not disconcerted at the magnitude of the task, and, indeed, have decided to add to the experimental character of the work by designing turbine motive power for nearly all the auxiliary machinery of the two vessels. Further, the Department proposes to submit a turbine of the Parsons type, but with important modifications which, it is claimed, will add materially to its efficiency. The chief task in the designing of the hulls is to obtain the required speed of 24 1-2 or 25 knots in a vessel limited to 4,000 tons but carrying the necessary superstructure to house a large crew and provide gun platforms for a battery of moderate size. The plans now under consideration involve the construction of very long, narrow hulls, which, according to some experts, are likely to be found lacking in stiffness. It is also feared that they may prove topheavy when surmounted by the necessary decks and batteries. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, a number of shipyards are prepared to bid upon almost any plans the Department cares to submit, owing, probably, to the general depression throughout the shipbuilding industry. The contractors, however, may induce the Secretary of the Navy to waive penalties for failure to make the contract speed in consideration of a bona fide effort to develop it without departing from the limitations fixed by the Department.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey gives some indication of the difficulties and delays that seem inseparable from Turkish government. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present system of treating commercial questions at the British Embassy and Consulate, and a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has recommended an independent commercial department in the Embassy. "It is earnestly hoped that the Foreign Office will see its way to sanction the innovation." The President's annual address laments a decrease in the proportion of British imports for the year 1899-1900, though a small positive increase is recorded. He remarks that "if other nations increase their proportions to the whole, whereas we do not, it means that they will overtake us sooner or later, and that our total values also will inevitably decline in time." This should be equally applicable to our relation with other markets, and we seem to be confronted with the formidable necessity, in a world that is awakening to industrial enterprise, of outstripping every competitor in every quarter of the globe. The weary Titan can hardly do it, but it is satisfactory that the President, Sir William Whittal, does not attribute any comparative falling off in our trade with Turkey to the stupidity or want of energy of the British manufacturer. Sir William believes that unless there is some unforeseen catastrophe the harvest of 1904 should be good and encouraging to trade. His address concluds with a complaint:—"So far as I can learn, not a single one of the enterprises embarked in by British capitalists in Turkey, and to which reference was made by me in previous years, has yet been brought to a succesful termination by the Turkish Government's recognition of just rights duly acquired. Large sums of British capital are involved in these enterprises, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of British trade and prestige I may in my next report be enabled to make a more satisfactory statement on the subject."

The heavy exports of gold from the United States—principally to Paris—have recently been exciting some concern in America. Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., however, in their financial letter dated New York, May 21, point out that although the total shipments this season, or since April, have been nearly 60 million dollars, during the last ten months there has been a net importation of over 46 millions. They suggest that America, in view of her previous heavy imports, her home production, and her present heavy stock of gold, could probably afford a net drain of 100 million dollars without serious inconvenience; but such a movement is at present deemed unlikely, because the supply of bars is exhausted and the shipment of gold coin is less profitable. Moreover, the natural tendency of gold shipments is to check themselves by raising money rates at home and depressing them abroad. A more substantial ground for anxiety, in Messrs. Clews's opinion, is the fact that the United States Government receipts are steadily falling below expenditures. This movement, if it be not checked, will eventually confront the Treasury with an awkward deficit, and a Treasury deficit coinciding with a depletion of the gold reserve would be a sesious matter. Such risks are the result of the defective Treasury and currency systems of the country. The danger is perhaps not yet in sight, but it is admitted that tendencies are at work which may develop unfavourably. Lessened business activity (of which there is abundant evidence) and easy money rates would tend to aggravate the situation; consequently the firmer rates for money and the decline in exchange recently established are regarded with satisfaction, as placing a check upon the too free outward movement of gold.

The great uncertainly as to the actual consumption of copper now proceeding in America renders the figures published on this side relating to supplies and deliveries almost useless. Confident statements have been made as to the strength of the position of producers in the United States, but it would be more satisfactory if trustworthy statistics were available showing the real position of stocks and the real rate of consumption. The production of the metal in America continues to increase, and at present there is no indication whatever of any contraction. The total this year will not be far short of 300,000 tons, and while there are some people who maintain that American consumption should account for 20,000 tons a month, there are others who claim that about 13,000 to 14,000 tons per month would be nearer the mark If this latter estimate is right it is clear that a serious accumulation of metal is proceeding, which may act soon with striking effect upon prices. It is possible that an effort may be made not only to conceal the growth of stocks but also to maintain prices. There is, however, reason to doubt whether the general position of trade and finance in the States is now favourable to any big operation of this kind. Rumours of an agreement between the rival producers are not wanting. These may be well or ill-founded, but what is needed to keep up prices is not so much agreement between producers as a substantial reduction of output.

INSURANCE "WITH PROFITS."

A Life Policy-holder of ten years' standing in one of the first class offices has, says "Max" in "Capital," a complaint to make against the office in which he is insured. He writes: "I took out a policy for £200 payable at the age of 50 "with profits." The premium is £12-1-6. The premium "without profits" would have been £10-12-5 or £1-9-1 per annum less. At the end of the first bonus period I was credited with £5-10s. as an addition to my policy and payable when the policy falls due. That is to say in order to obtain this £5 10s. at the age of 50, I have already paid out in hard cash the sum of £7-5 5, and if to this fifteen years simple interest merely is added, my Insurance Company will have in hand at the due date of the policy the sum of £11-12-6, wherewith to pay the £5 10s, I would have been infinitely better to have taken out a policy "without profits." The next bonus period has now arrived, and I have received intimation that the noble sum of £3-1-8 is to be credited to my policy, payable ten years hence, and to get this I have again been charged £7-5-5. I was told when I originally took out the policy that I would be a great gainer by taking one "with profits." Where is the gain?"

My correspondent further adds: "As if to add insult to injury. I now find that a policy similar to mine (age conditions being the same) if taken out now would only cost £11-0-6, from which it would appear that old policy-holders like myself have to suffer in order that new business may be attracted. On making enquiry after the declaration of the first disappointing bonus, I was told it had been caused by the reduced rates of interest obtainbale, but that the next bonus period would show better results. Vain hope, as the second bonus shows. I have no fault to find with the status of the Company. It is first-class so far as that goes. But I would like a full and business-like explanation of the circumstances which have brought policy-holders like myself, who insured "with profits." into the condition of having insured with loss. The "with profit" system has a bad name with me at present. Intending insurers should look narrowly into the question before taking out polices. I have written to the Head Office at Home for a full explanation. I will communicate further with you when I receive it."

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of this Company for 1903, which was adopted by the shareholders at the forty-first annual meeting held at the offices of the Company, 63 and 67, Cornhill, London, on the 30th March, shows that the new assurances under proposals received amounted to 2,603 for £822,971. Deducting £122,945 for those declined or not completed, the policies issued were 2332 for £700,026 giving a new premium income of £31,037 11s. 9d., showing an increase over the previous year of £15,222 in sums assured and £910 s. 9d. in new premiums. The total premium income of the year amounted to £295,093 14s. 5d., and deducting £9,055 14s. 0d. paid to other offices for re-assurances, the net amount is £286,041 0s. 5d., showing an increase of £11,254 11s. 3d. over the previous year. The audited accounts show that the total income of the Company is £353,243 10s. 9d., including £72,122 5s. 9d. from interest and dividents, the average rate yielded on invested and uninvested funds being £4 0s. 11d. per cent. The claims by death, with bonus additions, amount to £119,113 2s. 7d., and are still well within the expectancy. The claims under matured endowment policies amount to £40,939. The increase in the funds during the year amounts to £109,715, and the total funds now stand at £1,872,783.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is 'pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately parfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

OILING AND TARRING OF ROADS.

The Corporation considered a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the experiments in oiling and tarring of roads as recommended by the Executive Engineer at a cost amounting to Rs, 12,300.

The Executive Engineer in his letter said the Standing Committee had asked for an estimate of the cost of carrying out the experiment on Esplanade and Hornby Roads from the King's statue to the Crawford Markets, on the lines suggested in his previous communication, As such an experiment would involve remaking the whole road, which was not necessary to do at present, he had confined, his estimate to oiling it in the ordinary way after only the road had been patched in places wherever found necessary. The cost of such a treatment would be about Rs. 11,110, including Tramway tracks, and Rs. 9,991, excluding them. As a portion of Dongri Street from 1st Chinch Bunder Road to Jail Road, North, required full metalling, and as it was one of the busy thoroughfares of the city, having both vehicular and and foot traffic, he had selected if for treating it in a manner suggested in his report. The cost of that experiment would be Rs. 510. Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane being a narrow street with very little wheel traffic was recommended for being experimented on with tarred macadam. The cost was estimated at Rs. 600. It was now too near the rains for such work to be undertaken this season with any prospect of a successful issue.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that sanction be given to the experiments being carried out and to a grant of Rs. 12,300 to meet the cost of the same.

Khan Bahadur M. C, Murzban seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas was against the oiling of the roads as it was financially a failure. He opposed it also on a former occassion when he full gave his reasons for the same. The experiments carried on on the road opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co's shops quite failed, and his statement would be found borne out by the notes made by their late and also the present Executive Engineer, who pointed out that in the early part of June the surface of the road was smooth, but later on it was damaged in many places, and then again it was damaged entirely on account of the rains. He could not deny that before the rains set in the experiment appeared to be a success so far as it laid down and settled the dust but looking at it from a financial point of veiw it was a failure. He had however, no objection to make an experiment in the direction indicated by Mr. Hall, the Engineer, and he accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that a portion of the Dongri Street and Dnobie Talao 2nd Lane as recommended by the Engineer be experimented on with tarred macadam at a cost of Rs 1190.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee in seconding the amendment remarked that the Standing Committee ought not to have recommended the experiments proposed by them. The Commissioner was asked to recommend certain roads not traversed by the Tramway Company but in spite of that desire expressed by the Corporation a large portion of the road traversed by the Tramway Company had been recommended. The Corporation would be taking a leap in the dark if they undertook any experiments at such a leavy cost. The road from the Apollo Bunder to the Victoria Terminus was a substantial road, and the people occupying that locality were quite able to take care of themselves. If an experiment was to be made at all it might be made in a locality occupied by the poorer portion of the community for a small sum of money.

The Hon Mr. Mehta was suprised to hear remarks from Mr. Hormusjee that roads frequented by the richer portion of the community ought not to be experimented upon, and that these people should be left to take care of themselves. He was again surprised to hear that member say that the oiling of the Esplanade Road was a pure experiment, With regard to that experiment he had a heavy charge to lay against the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, who absolutely led him to disbelieve the evidence of his own eyes. He had always such a great respect for Mr. Vithaldas as a shrewd and calculating business man, that he intuitively expected that Mr. Vithaldas was right. Mr. Vithaldas, on the last occasion, got up and said, that the experiment on the Esplanade Road was a failure, so much so, that the oiling of it did not even lay down the dust, and the resolution was passed as a sort of a compromise to the suggestion then made by Mr Hormusjee. After the resolution had been passed, he went to his chambers, which were situated on the same road, and he found that the dust which usually below into his eyes was not there. He now distinctly said that the Corporation were led away by the honourable member, when they gave up that experiment. It was a pity that they had to suffer from dust nuisance in consequance of their having placed their faith in the busines capacity of Mr. Vithaldas. The oiling of the roads was no longer an experiment, which had already been tried and found successful (Mr. Murzban: Hear Hear) and which ought to be continued. It was no doubt a costly experiment—and all these experiments are costly—but that ought not to discourage them. He hoped the Corporation in spite of what had been said by Mr. Vithaldas and Mr. Hormusjee would pass the resolution without the slightest compensation.

Dr. Sukhia said the Corporation ought not to be guided in a matter like that by Mr. Mehta, who was an interested party, because his chambers were located on the road which had been oiled. (Laughter). Instead of the oil laying down the dust, it gave forth abominable stench, and hoarseness and lung affections to those who frequented the road. It was a sheer waste of money to oil these roads. He was against both the proposition and the amendment.

Mr. Jafferbhoy having supported the recommendation made by the Standing Committee, the amendment of Mr. Vithaldas was put to the vote and was lost.

The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the payment of additional remuneration to Mr. S. D. Gupte for the period during which he worked as sole auditor.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that sanction be given to the payment to Mr. S. D. Gupte of additional allowance at the rate of Rs. 5,000 annually from October to February, during which he was sole auditor. He said the matter was brought before the Corporation sometime ago, when at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta it was referred back to the Standing Committee for re-consideration. The question then raised was that it was illegal, in view of the section of the Act relating to the auditors' remuneration, to pay the whole allowance to one auditor as recommended by the Committee. The Standing Committee obtained the opinion of their solicitors, who stated that it was quite legal for the Corporation to pay the whole allowance to one auditor if they so desired. Mr. Vithaldas quoted precedents in support of the proposition and pointed out that on three previous occasions one auditor was allowed full remuneration for the period he acted as sole auditor during the absence of his colleague; due to illness or other causes. He said it would be in accordance with the precedents and in fairness to Mr. Gupte if the Corporation allowed him the whole remuneration for the work he had done. The Corporation might frame any rules on the subject for their future guidance but he submitted that it was fair that the present auditor should not be placed in a different position from that of his predecessors.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said it was at his instance that the subject was referred back to the Standing Committee. The reasons he then advanced were that he hid not think it was quite right that one auditor should get the fees of two auditors, although he had worked for both, and that according to the wording of the section it might not be legal to allow one auditor the remuneration which was to be divided between the two. The Standing Committee took the opinion of their solicitors, who said that the full amount could be paid to one auditor. He, (Mr. Mehta) however, confessed that he was not satisfied with the opinion given by the solicitors. He considered the Standing Committee should have taken the opinion of counsel on such a difficult question. Moreover, leaving that legal point alone he did not think it desirable that the Corporation should carry an idea that one auditor was entitled to the full amount, because it must be clear to them that one auditor could not do the work as effeciently as two together would do. In Government offices when an officer held two appointments, he was allowed his own full salary and one half of the other. He fully admitted the principle that Mr. Gupte should be paid something for the work he had done, but not the whole amount. It must be clearly understood that he had no personal feeling against Mr. Gupte, because members might recollect that it was he (Mr. Mehta) who advocated Mr. Gupte's appointment in face of strong opposition from some quarters. It was stated that there were precedents in which one auditor was allowed the fees for the two, but he (Mr. Mehta) submitted they were bad precedents and it was no reason to say that because they erred on previous occasions they should err at present too. He hoped any other member, more radical than himself would move an amendment that Mr. Gupte should receive only his own remuneration and one-half of the other. He moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Gupte be allowed full amount on the present occasion, provided that in future the Corporation would decide such questions on their merits, without reference to former precedents.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil moved as a rider to Mr. Mehta's ammendment that the Committee appointed to consider and report on Auditor's duties, &c., be requested to frame rules as to the remuneration of the auditor when he was to work single handed.

Mr. Mehta accepted the rider.

The Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment, which was carried.

DRAIN OUTFALL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Corporation resolved to sanctioned the Commissioner's proposals to close the Mandavi Street drain outfall and regrade the storm water drain now discharging into that drain from Bassein Street to Carnac Road and connect it at that point with the outfall in the Harbour in view of the proposed construction of the New Docks.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas proposed that in accordance with the recommendation made by the Standing Committee sanction be given under Section 90 of the Municipal Act, to the acquisition of the two plots of ground at Worli belonging to Mrs. E. M. Cleveland, at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard for the land forming portions of private roads and Rs. 1-12-0 per square yard for the rest of the land.

The proposition was agreed to. The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m., on Thursday next.

MR. BRODRICK ON THIBET.

Mr. Brodrick, M.P., was present on May 27 at the annual meeting of the Cranleigh Habitation of the Primrose League, held in the village hall, Cranleigh. There was a good attendance, and the right hon. gentleman was cordially received.

Mr. Brodrick said Mr. Bryce had been making a speech at Aberdeen to his own constituents. If there was ever a time when a man ought to cheerful it was when he met the men who had sent him to Parliament, especially if he was of that class of Cabinet Minister who began a career in England, but was obliged to take refuge in the far North. (Laughter.) He congratulated those who had listened to Mr. Bryce on the inspiring nature of the effort, for his cheerfulness was about equal to that of a mute at a funeral. (Laughter.) He had expected Mr. Bryce to have been able to show that the Government was on the verge of dissolution. He did so to his own satisfaction, but it seemed to give him a feeling the reverse of exhihilaration, for the decline of the Government was not coming so speedily as Mr. Bryce had hoped. Mr. Bryce told his Aberdeen audience that the Government had lost all but office. His reply would be that the Opposition might be truly said to have sacrificed all without getting office. (Laughter and cheers.)

Touching briefly on matters affecting India, Mr Brodrick observed that they had recently had the advantage of receiving back the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who, they hoped, would shortly go out to resume for a renewed period the functions which he had discharged with such admirable energy and statesmanlike foresight for five years and a half. (Cheers.) Those five years and a half had been almost unique in the recent history of India in their freedom from warkile operations. Personally he had to take his share in conducting the most costly war of our generation. That gave him no appetite for the profusion of money and blood which was involved in war; but if involved in war they could not strike too completely or employ their resources too fully. But as to these operations on the frontier of India, if they could be avoided, he for one would exhibit the utmost patience consistent with preserving our reputation in India and the countries which adjoined. (Cheers.) This was not a party question; it was a national question. It was not a question for gibes and sneers. The question simply was this: Could we have gone on any longer with our neighbours in Thibet without attempting to effect some arrangement for the security, not only of our trade, but of our frontiers and for the safety of our fellow-citizens? Let them look at what had occurred. Not merely had the arrangements made with the Chinese been obstructed and brought to an end, but the Thibetans actually seized a portion of British territory. They were asked to meet us; they refused, and imprisoned British subjects. How long, he asked would respect for the British name continue if we, one of the mightiest Powers in the world, were unable to protect our own subjects in their peaceable and lawful avocations? (Hear, hear). These things looked small to us, but if any man said the Government had been hasty in coming to an issue he would remind him that negotiations had been going on for something like ten years. Lord Curzon was fully justified in his desire to send a Mission and though he, for his part, deeply regretted the trouble involved, anybody who read the despatches would find that the Government used tolerance and forberance up to the last. That we should allow our forbearance to be mistaken for weakness was a position which no Oriental Power could afford to take. (Cheers). He could not but believe that this expedition would be carried out—with every respect for Lord Kitchener and those responsible in India—with despatch; an expedition in which we should press no demands which we could aovid pressing, and in which we had already expressed our intention of obtaining the necessary reparation and guarantees without further interference in the affairs of Thibet, He hoped the issue might be carried out with such despatch that we might not be involved in any prolonged expedition. He could only say this, that in these matters the Government must to a large extent be guided by the opinion of those on the spot to whom there came closely and acutely a sense of the effect likely to be produced on an Oriental race by the disregard shown to us and the disrepute into which we might fall with 300,000,000 of our fellow subjects. (Hear, hear).

A HUMOROUS COMMISSION.

BEING A LONG WAY AFTER MR. "DOOLEY DUNNE.

"An' f'wat is it that ye're laughing at?" askcd Mr. Hennessy, observing his friend with great surprise.

"If ye're after light amusement, Hinnissy," said Mr. Dooley, laying down his paper, "ye should read th' re-port iv th' Rile Commission on th' Milishy an' Volunteers. Faith, 'tis grate."

"It pleases ye, anyhow, remarked Mr. Hennessy.

"An' well it may," Mr. Dooley continued. "Th' heart iv th' British nation was alive to its turrible danger. At any momint th' ravening German might descend upon its fair shores an' loot th' breweries.

"Th' pa-apers were as full iv recommendations as a reporter looking f'r a job. 'Thry Sandow's exerciser,' says one. 'To th 'divil with him,' remarks anither. 'Put y'r money on th' grate an' glorous Pace Conference, th' mem'ry iv which ennables th' Czar to read th' war news iv a morning with a smiling face.' 'Tache th' children th' goose step an' th' use iv spears,' requests a third. 'Abandon y' colonies, which ar-re only a turrible timptation to th' deluded but grasping foreigner,' hollas a fo'rth.

"And so th' game wint on, until th' people grew tired iv it, appointed a Rile Commiss'n, an' wint comfortably to sleep.

LOUD REPORT.

"And f'what happened? Ye don't know, Hinnissy an' ye niver would if I hadn't bin here to explain it to ye. Th' Commiss'n made a re-port w'ich was th' loudest re-port since th' year iv th' grate explosion at Woolwich. They touched off th' fuse an' thin ran away an' hid to escape th' falling bricks.

"'This Rile Commiss'n,' it says, 'will leave out nawthing. We will not, it says, 'be accused iv th' sins iv omiss'n, f'what-iver th' sins iv th' Commiss'n may be. Dhriven forward by the pure pathriotism that is intimately connicted with our names we will consthider how we can place th' Milishy an' Volunteers in a position to meet th' wor-rld in ar-rms,

"And did they?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"They were men iv foine discriminashun," said Mr. Dooley. "'Let us,' says th' Commiss'n, be honest if only f'r once. Th' Milishy an' Volunteers ar-re only fit to sweep th' Horse Guar-rds parade, it says. 'F'r years th' intilligent gintlemen reclining on th' War Office sofas have done their best to prove th' fact to a doubting Press. We will assist these pathriotic but undisciplined soldiery to retire into th' privacy iv th' grocers' shops fr'm w'ich they should niver have emerged.

"'Th' danger to th' country will thin be too turrible to contimplate. Britin will lie open to th' hated invader. Ye ar-re all lost!' says the commissi'n, orthering tea f'r eight, not counting Mr. McAnally.

A GOOD JOKE.

"That is w'ere th' joke comes in, Hinnissy. Old Man Bull rises in alarum. 'Fwhat am I to do,' he says 'to prevent me bathing machines being occupied by th' forces iv th' inimy an' me fair goluf greens desthroyed by th' wheels iv his outrageous artillery? I what am I to do?' says the poor old man.

"'In case iv war, eyther ye will be beaten or ye will not be beaten,' says th' Commiss'n. 'Marv'llous!' says the old man. 'How, did ye think iv that?' 'We doan't knaw, says th' Commiss'n, 'it comes natural to some people. Oblige us,' it says, 'by being a soldier an' a man. Arm y'r-self, rush to th' barricks, prepare to receive cavalry, prisint arms.' 'But I've no liking f'r conscripshun,' he says. 'F'r years I've exulted over me poor, suffering brothers in the Fatherland an' elsewhere who ar-re under th' iron heel iv the brutal and immoril drill sergeant, I won't be a conscript,' he says.

"'We knaw ye won't,' says the Commiss'n stuffing its han'kerchief into its mouth to hide th' smile; 'we niver expected ye would. 'Tis only our little bit of fun. Ye have th' Navy left to ye, but if there was a war, Lord only knaws fwhat might happen to it. Who can say? Ask Alecthief, but doan't expect an answer. Excuse our saying more, but 'tis our busy day, an' th' lunch awaits us,"

"Fwhat will the old man do?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Ye'd better go an' ask him," said Mr. Dooley.—B. F. R. in the "Daily Express."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

LONDON, June 3.

AT PORT ARTHUR'S GATES.

The success of the Japanese arms at and after Kin-chau, should it be followed by a triumph at Port Arthur itself, in anything like the time which optimists specify, will completely upset all calculations. An estimate which the late M. de Block adopted as reliable set apart 120 days for the siege of such a fortress as this. That gives eight days for the defeat of the enemy's advanced lines, ten for the occupation of positions for a close investment, and twelve for the setting in position and construction of parks. That is thirty days gone for the investment and arrival of sieging weapons. The construction and placing in position of batteries of the first position demand a further twelve days, while thirty-three days follow for attacks on the forts of the first line. For the successive capture of contiguous forts and attack on interlying defensive lines twenty days are set apart, while for the grand attack on the fortress itself this authority apportions twenty-five days. The work, it is computed, would need an army of 122,000 men and a siege corps of 50,000. But for the investment of Paris 28 men were required for every 3 1-3 ft. of fighting line.

VOICE OF THE DEAD.

It is interesting to learn after all this time that Admiral Makaroff, before his death, had countered the Japanese attack of fireships, by sinking some of his own. It was characteristic of the man. He used to say that all the men under him, from the highest to the lowest, must take all the risks, from his most important officer down to the very stoker. And, as to the latter, he Makaroff, was wont to say, must in endurance and energy, give way in little to the Devil himself. The phrase occurred in an interesting essay on one of the mighty cruisers which he so loved. He told how in the Rurik, if the engine, boilers, and coal bunkers were removed and the vacant space filled with water, an old battle frigate might be comfortably moored inside, with all its equipment and all its guns; and that around the frigate there would be sufficient space to steer a steam pinnace.

MEN AND MEN.

The men who so brilliantly distinguished themselves in the Kin-chau affair were not regarded as the bravest of the army engaged, it seems. Someone has said that if you have an army one-third cowards, one-third moderately plucky, and the remainder courageous, you have a grand fighting force. The Japanese are different from some other troops in that it does not need their officers to inspire them with courage. They differ from the French, for example. During the fighting in Paris, the enemy were driven from a graveyard. Then the victors' officer was killed, and they slunk off. The graveyard had to be retaken by the same men under another officer. The Germans suffered tremendously in the matter of officers in their war with France, and at the end of the campaign had at the head of battalions and half-battalions sergeant-majors and juniors.

WASTE WATERS.

An old traveller, who has been many years absent from London, has been asked what feature of life in the metropolis most impressed him. Of course one expected that he would mention the tubes the new tramways, or the thousand and one improvements effected by electricity. But no, the reply was quite different. "I am most struck," he said, "by a sense of desolation which comes upon one as he looks at the Thames. I remember it when the river was crowded with steamers, each one teeming with men and women. Now, in spite of barges and traffic boats, with the steamers missing the river to me seems absolutely devoid of life." If you were to ask a Londoner newly returned to some portions of the provinces his impressions between the now and then, he would point out the weed grown canals along which traffic in enormous bulk used to be carried, but which, bought up by the railway companies to be strangled out of competition, have fallen into desuetude; links in a line of canals blocking the communications with those that lie at either end. We are all rightly "down" on American trusts which strangle useful enterprises for the swelling of their own pockets, but we pay no heed to the scandals which exist in our own land, abuses which are perpetrated in precisely the same spirit, and recorded as history in a score of standard works upon the subject.

A LESSON FROM GERMANY.

Our own waste of possibilities from water-power and waterways is made the more conspicuous by comparison with Germany, whose artificial waterways have made it possible for them so cheaply to convey freights as to aim deadly blows at our commerce. And they are not content with well-doing, but are going, several better. A consular report shows that a huges scheme is in progress for the further development of their water power. Every pound of energy of which their waterways, natural and artificial, are capable, is being officially recorded; water levels tabulated; the amouut of power used by manufactories set forth. All the details having been compiled, the Government is to ascertain how much power can usefully be utilised as well by agriculture as by the whole bulk of industries. This will enable the Government to see which branches of trade should receive water supplies for power purposes, and the State, it is said, will be placed in a position to aid financially in utilising the national riches now lying dormant in water power. Such are the outlines, as officially defined, of the great project in which Germany is now engaged.

THE BLUE RIBAND.

Every racing man knows, but not everybody is aware, the horses which competed for the Derby on Wednesday have been candidates for the honour for nearly two years. While it is still in its first year a horse must be entered for the Derby to occur when it is a three-year-old. Thus this year's colt will be nominated in July for the Derby of 1906, while those which faced the starter on Wednesday were nominated in the summer of 1902. The purpose of this early anticipation is to secure a big entry. Previously a man having entered his horse had to pay a £25 forfeit if he cancelled the animal's engagement, which is to say he sacrificed half the entrance money—£50. Now, however, a horse which does not come up to expectations after entry can be withdrawn any time within the next six months, and only a £5 forfeit be demanded.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The amended scheme came into operation in 1890, and has resulted in an immense increase of entries. The Derby is a younger race than the St. Leger, and had a very small beginning in 1780. Like the Oaks, it was institued by the twelfth Earl of Derby. There were only thirty-six entries for the first race which was won by Sir Charles Bunbury with a horse called Diomed. The founder of the contest had to wait seven before he gained the verdict himself. No other member of his family has been successful, though, his grandson the, Rupert of Debate, made gallant efforts to make the prize his own. Lord Palmerston did the same when Premier, but Lord Rosebery is the only Prime Minister who has ever won the race.

A PREMIER'S DERBY.

Those who remember the Derby of 1859 will recollect that two horses greatly favoured were Maidstone and Cape Flyaway, owned respectively by Lords Palmerston and Derby. It so happend that the Derby Government was beaten just before the race. The owners of the rival horses met in the paddock on the day of the contest. "Well Parmerstone" said the Earl, you don't expect to win the Derby, I hope? Two wins in one week would be too much I don't know," replied Pam, "Maidstone's a good horse"; and they walked off to see the animals saddled. Neither of the quadrupeds was placed, and Maidstone passed into the hands of a farmer. Palmerston never had money enough to go in for racing on an extensive scale, but the managed to pick up good cheap horses and get unlimited satisfaction out of them. The Days, of Danebury, used to train for him. One afternoon John Day turned up at the House of Commons to see Palmerston immediately after the latter's appointment as Premier. There was a big debate on, but the moment Day's name was whispered to him old Pam came out. "Well, John, I've won my Derby, you see, he said."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	2	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	4	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	0
Total	11	12	90
Total plague deaths to date	276,0:4	227,980	
Same date last year	15	14	39

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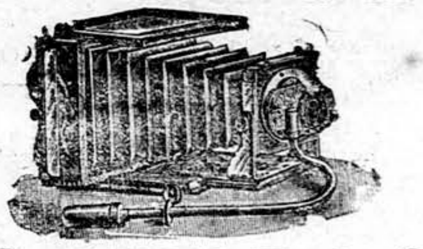

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. ANDRE BROCA AND M. MOUCHET, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, have given the results of their observations made on the spinal cord of living subjects by means of N-rays.—The cord is regarded as the seat of several centres for various functions of the body, but these have not been very definitely localised. Some, in fact, are supposed to extend over a length of the cord.

The N-rays from the spinal cord exciting the phosphorescence of a Charpentier detector of the phosphorescent sulphide of calcium are a means of exploring these nerve centres. According to the observations of Broca and Mouchet, the centres are seats of maximum emission of the rays, and they were able to discover several of them along the spinal cord. They have even identified two of them—the genital and the vesical centres—and all but identified a third. In these experiments the subject lay prone on the stomach and avoided muscular movements in order not to complicate the nervous activity of the spinal marrow. The N-rays, in the opinion of the authors can not only locate the centres but even indicate their degree of activity.

Herr Axel Hamberg, of the University of Stockholm, has, with the help of Herr Linderoth, a Swedish clockmaker, constructed a registering meteorograph, which has been installed on the Sarjektjokko, one of the Alps of Swedish Lapland. It registers the temperature, barometric pressure, humidity of the air, velocity and direction of the wind, as well as the amount of rain and snow. The thermograph and barograph were supplied by Richard, of Paris. The registration is not by means of ink, which would freeze, but perforations in the paper. The apparatus is installed about 150 metres below the summit because the hoar-frost would cover it on the top. It worked successfully during the whole winter.

The new Dawson-Lauder sunshine recorder consists of a drum on which silver chloride paper is fastened under a film of celluloid. An outer cover is rotated by clockwork in 24 hours, and a narrow slit is thus directed to the sun. A hood protects the slit from diffused light, and allows an error of about half an hour in the clock before sunlight is cut off from the slit. The drum with the sensitive paper travels along the axis of the cylinder, so that the record of a number of days is obtained, one below the other. The chloride of silver paper makes possible a standard of intensity of sunshine which can be reproduced. The same size of paper is employed at all seasons, and the instrument can be used in polar as well as temperate latitudes.

In a recent paper to the Philosophical Society of Washington, Professor Graham Bell read a paper on his "Tetrahedral kites" and his experiments with them in Nova Scotia. The great strength and lightness of these kites for their lifting power, their ability to rise more vertically above the ground than other kites, and their steadiness when broadside to the wind are specially features.

The "catalpa" tree, indigenous in the river bottom of Illinois and Indiana, especially of the Wabash, will grow in any section of the United States. Its great value as timber is coming to be recognised. It grows quickly, and is useful in making railways as well as other purposes. Railway sleepers after 32 years of service, without any signs of decay, will be shown at the St. Louis Exhibition. Telegraph poles, fence posts, furniture, palace cars, and other articles made of the wood, are also to be on view. The timber is often mistaken for oak, chestnut, and cherry.

Professor Joly, of Trinity College, Dublin, suggests that radium may be an atomic combination of radio-active products with some elements present in pitchblende, and thus represent the synthesis, not the decompositions, of an element. The new element is unstable and short-lived. The experiment of an American, who found the radio-active emanations of radium amalgamate or combine with aluminium, is interesting in this connection.

Telegraph lines in the Congo Free State usually run along the banks of rivers. A track is cut through the forest, and the living trees are lopped as poles, were suitable, or else wrought angle iron poles are employed. Elephants are numerous about Stanley Pool, and sometimes amuse themselves in unearthing, or bending and twisting the iron poles into fantastic shapes.

The "Handelsmuseum" reports a movement among German chemists for the preparation of a new hygienic beverage having the exciting properties of wine and beer but without alcohol.

A Finnish inventor has designed a mechanical Jacquard loom for weaving damask, which effects the same saving of pattern cards, pattern drawings, and work as is obtained in the ordinary handlooms.

The United States Coasts and Geodetic Survey is now surveying the coast-line and harbours of the Philippine Islands. It is stated that the coast-line is over 11,400 miles, or double that of the United States. There is a mile of coast to every square mile of land. There are 1,700 islands with names and it is possible to count 3,000 islands and islets on the chart.

During the past sixty years, China teas have been largely driven from the market by Indian, Ceylon, Japan and Formosa teas. Moreover teas from Java are beginning to show in London, Amsterdam, and Russia. Much of the Japanese tea goes to America.

Professor Marey, the physiologist, who died lately, was, with Mr. Muybridge, a founder of chronophotography. Born at Beaune (Cote d'Or), France, in 1830 he studied medicine in Paris. At the Veterinary School of Lyons Chaveau was delineating cardic contraction, and Marey joined forces with him in 1861. They remained friends and collaborators all their lives. Ludwig and Helmsholtz having introduced the graphic method into physiology, Marey developed it, and adopted photography for representing the movements of animals, and so on.

At the new Savoy extension hotel there is in the kitchen an electric plate-washing machine. The plates in a kind of crate are lowered into the water, which is heated by steam and stirred by means of an electric motor. The plates thus washed are then taken out and allowed to drip and dry on a metal table heated by steam.

So striking are the results which the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has so far obtained as the result of experiments on more than 200 bovine animals, that the Commissioners published on Wednesday a short interim report. The conclusion to which their investigations have led them is "that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis." This, they say, "seems to us to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other and that disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other." The report of the Commission, which was appointed in August, 1901, in a large measure disposes of the theory which was advanced in July, 1901, by Dr. Koch that tuberculosis was not communicable from animals to human beings, and it bears out the view held by the bulk of the English, medical profession. It will probably have most important economic results in connection with the sale of meat and milk.

The "Lancet" says:—"The problems of heredity were as embarrassing to philosophers 250 years ago as they are to-day, and are apparently not much nearer to a complete solution. We would earnestly warn sociologists against being tempted into hasty generalisations from insufficient data, and also against a tendency which too often besets the followers of nascent departments of science, a tendency to exaggerate the value and importance of the results which preliminary inquiries have appeared to indicate."

The members of the International Association of Academies sat in the room of the Royal Society at Burlington House on May 27 to consider the future work in which the European academies are to co-operate. It has been resolved to proceed with the work of measuring an arc of the world's surface in Africa in two directions. Two years labours, as reported by Sir David Gill, have been completed in South Africa in respect of this great work; and steps are now to be taken to obtain the Egyptian Government's assistance in beginning similar measurements in Egypt. It is also hoped—and we have no doubt it is also expected—that the German Government will take steps to extend the arc of measurement along Lake Tanganyika, either across the surface of the water or along its eastern shore. The association has also added the project of international co-operation in investigating atmospheric electricity to its labours; and the most vigorous measures are being taken to further the international study of the brain. It is felt in some countries that this work—perhaps, of all scientific enterprise, the one of the most lasting importance to humanity—can only be satisfactorily pursued with a central laboratory of research. The institution of such a laboratory is complicated by financial considerations which must either entail on the International Association new responsibilities for which, in its constitution, there is as yet no provision, or else constituent members of its body must apply to the Governments of their respective countries for State aid. It is a difficult question, and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the lack of an intimate connection between the British Government and scientific research places the question beyond the pale of practical interposition on the part of British investigators.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.
THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
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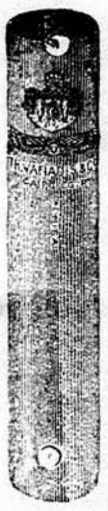

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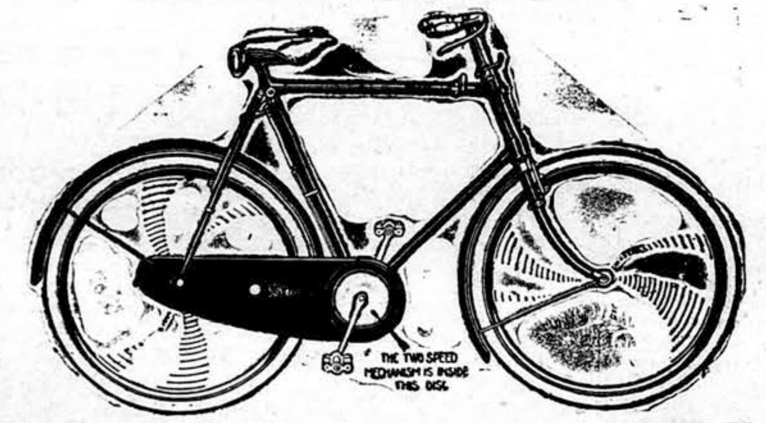
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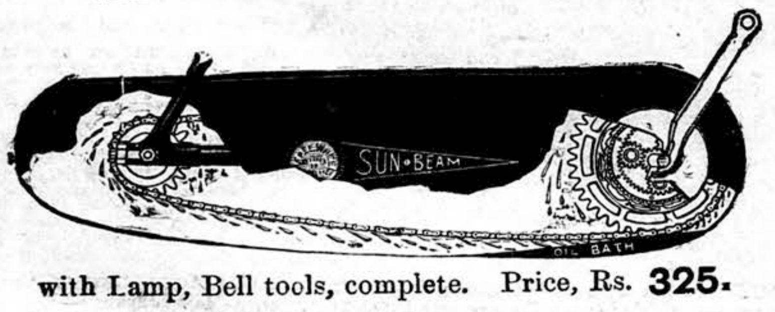

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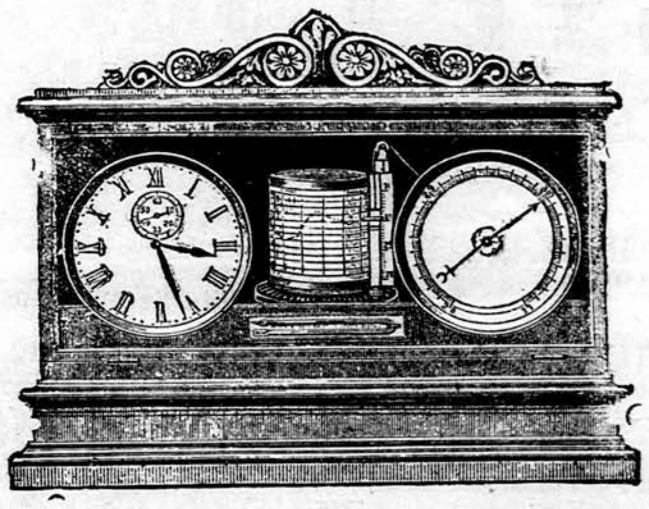

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